The Oxford County Citizen.

A E Herrick 6-10-18

VOLUME XXIV—NUMBER 19. BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMEBR 19, 1918 $1.50 IN ADVANCE

RED CROSS NOTES

The surgical dressings room will be open for work on Friday, Sept. 20, and it is requested that all the helpers be present.

Hingham, Mass.
Sept. 2, 1918.

Ladies of the Bethel Red Cross,
Dear Friends:

I wish to thank you for the comfort kit which you gave me before I left home. All of the boys in camp are given a kit by the American Red Cross but none are as good as the one which you gave me. In some of the kits there were articles which a sailor will never use while everything in my kit has a use. Already I have lent scissors, thimble and pins to many of the boys in my barracks who have kits but do not have these things in them.

I also wish to thank you for the socks. I have not used them yet but I have many miles of tramping to do and woolen socks are the best for the feet.

Yours truly,
Eugene R. Van Den Kerckhoven,
U. S. Naval Training Camp,
Hingham, Mass.

Barracks B 18.

BELGIUM MUST HAVE CLOTHING

Red Cross Is Urged to Make New Appeal

The New England division of the American Red Cross has been asked to furnish four tons of second-hand clothing for the Belgians immediately, and all Red Cross members in New England are asked to search anew for some article or articles of clothing that can be used by the Belgians this winter.

Woolen goods of any kind whatsoever are acceptable, including soft hats and caps for all ages, and sweaters of any kind and size. Men's shirts and pajamas, so worn or shrunken as no longer to be serviceable, are particularly welcome, since the material can be used by the Belgian women for making children's garments. Shoes of every kind are asked for, and scrap leather is needed for repairing footwear.

The articles most needed for girls' wear are dresses, skirts, overcoats, night dresses, drawers, stockings, undergarments, petticoats, two-piece suits, blouses and shoes; for boys' and girls' wear: hooded caps, pinafores and woolen union suits; for infants: swan-skin swaddling clothes, cradle chemises, bodices, cradle dresses, sweaters, bonnets, bibs, neckerchiefs, diapers, shoes, baby dresses, hooded cloaks, jackets, shawls and socks. Other things acceptable are bed ticks, bed sheets, pillow cases, blankets and mufflers.

The official week of this campaign is Sept. 23 to 30. The Red Cross chapters or branches in each community will attend to the packing and shipping.

The above article is a call for help and Bethel and vicinity are asked to search also for clothing and wearing apparel for the Belgians. Let everyone consider this a personal appeal and bring your contributions to the Red Cross rooms. The box will be sent Sept. 23th. The rooms will be open Friday, Sept. 20th and Tuesday and Friday, Sept. 24th and 27th from 2 to 5 p. m.

AN APPEAL FOR YOUR SPARE CLOTHING BY THE COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM

The Destitute of Belgium and Northern France Need Your Spare Clothing

Back of the German wall that has loomed in Belgium and a part of Northern France, ten million human beings look to us for clothing as well as food. We, who are well clothed, can hardly appreciate in what dire need these people are for lack of necessities. Stocks of clothing and raw material are long since exhausted. There are no imports other than those the Commission for Relief in Belgium has been permitted to make, and these never have been sufficient. The world is now short of both clothing and raw material, so the Commission can no longer purchase what is needed. But you can give it.

Every household in the land has some spare clothing, worn or outgrown, of little use here, but desperately needed by the destitute there. This extract from a letter of a well-to-do lady of Brussels shows the conditions exactly.

"Perhaps you will laugh when you hear that I wear a cloak made from my husband's garde civique overcoat, a waist made from his football shirt, and a skirt made of a dyed bedsheet. Mother had a suit made of the tablecloth, J and M have cloaks made of woolen blankets, and S a dress made of burlap. But all this is only amusing in comparison with the wretch-

(Continued on page 5.)

OXFORD COUNTY DRAFT NOTES

W. J. Douglass of West Bethel has been appointed associate member of Legal Advisory Board for Bethel. His name will not appear on the printed list of members, as this list has gone to print.

THE REGISTRATION

The following are the numbers reported to the Oxford County local board from the registration of Sept. 12th:

Albany,	42
Andover,	84
Bethel,	182
Brownfield,	109
Buckfield,	98
Byron,	36
Canton,	90
Denmark,	76
Dixfield,	139
Fryeburg,	151
Gilead,	26
Greenwood,	75
Hanover,	17
Hartford,	65
Hebron,	52
Hiram,	87
Lovell,	85
Mason,	7
Mexico,	429
Newry,	25
Norway,	292
Oxford,	105
Paris,	421
Peru,	83
Porter,	93
Roxbury,	28
Rumford,	1311
Stow,	26
Stoneham,	23
Sumner,	64
Sweden,	31
Upton,	30
Waterford,	81
Woodstock,	102
Lincoln Plantation,	13
Magalloway Plantation,	13
Milton Plantation,	15
Miscellaneous,	31
	4635

The estimate of the war department for Oxford County was 4066.

These are divided by citizenship as follows:

Native-born citizens,	3316
Naturalized citizens,	240
Citizens by father's naturalization before registrant's majority,	35
Declarant aliens (first papers),	303
Non declarant aliens,	741
	4635

By ages they are divided:

18,	268
19,	253
20,	222
21,	15
22,	2
23,	1
25,	2
26,	1
27,	2
28,	2
30,	3
31,	3
32,	164
33,	307
34,	299
35,	303
36,	294
37,	295
38,	306
39,	289
40,	272
41,	258
42,	276
43,	256
44,	258
45,	234

Cecil E. Brown, who has been chief clerk of the Oxford County local board since its organization last year, recently went to Camp Devens to be inducted into the service to do clerical work for local boards. Mr. Brown was one of the first registrants to be examined in this country and was found qualified for limited or special service. On his arrival at Camp Devens he was examined, and found qualified for general service, and inducted accordingly. It had been thought that he would be returned to the Oxford County board. Miss Genevieve Barker of Norway takes his place with the board.

Better trust all and be deceived,
And weep that trust and that deceiving,
Than doubt one heart that, if believed,
Had blessed one's life with true believing.
O, in this mocking world, too fast
The doubtless fond mistakes our youth;
Better be cheated to the last
Than lose the blessed hope of truth.

* * * * * * * * * * *
* "Fighting Fourth" Liberty *
* Loan begins September 28th. *
* Get ready; save to buy; buy early *
* * * * * * * * * * *

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Vivian Jackson will come this week to live at Holden Hall.

The books have arrived and work has commenced in earnest.

Thomas Laughlin arrived at Holden Hall, Monday afternoon.

The students at Holden Hall had a corn roast on Pine Hill, Tuesday.

The Tree Party last week was held indoors on account of the weather. About forty attended.

Mr. Fred Fowler of Bowdoinham arrived at Holden Hall on Saturday. He will enter the Junior class.

Thursday evening the Seniors give their annual reception to the incoming Freshmen and other new students.

The Y. W. C. A. holds its first regular meeting Wednesday, Sept. 18, at four o'clock at the Academy. Ernestine Philbrook is the leader. It is planned to hold the meetings in the assembly room for the present. Several girls have already signed up as members of the association.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan begins September 28 and closes October 19. While the amount has not yet been announced, it is generally conceded it will be for a larger amount than any of the preceding loans. The American people, therefore, are called upon to raise a larger sum of money in a shorter length of time than ever before. There is need, therefore, for prompt action—prompt and efficient work and prompt and liberal subscriptions.

We have a great inspiration for a great effort. The news from the battle front inspires every American heart, not only with pride and patriotism but with a great incentive to do his or her part. There is no shirking, no shifting of the individual burden, no selfishness by American soldiers in France; there should be none here. We are both supporting the same country and the same cause—our Army in one way, ourselves in another. Theirs is the harder part, but at least we can do our part as promptly and loyally and efficiently as they do theirs.

BEAR RIVER GRANGE FAIR

An agricultural fair will be held at Newry Corner, Sept. 28, 1918. A good ball game will be played in the forenoon. Dinner served at noon.

Drawing of horses, races and games will occupy the afternoon.

There will be fancy work for sale, a refreshment tent, nine pin game, supper. Dancing both afternoon and evening, 50 cents for an afternoon ticket or 10 cents a dance; 50 cents for evening ticket. Music furnished by Bean and Lord's orchestra.

The chairmen of the committees are as follows:

Grounds—A. E. Bailey.
Drawing of Horses—E. W. Stearns.
Live Stock—M. A. Holt.
Ball Game—P. O. Brinck.
Refreshment Tent—Fred Wight.
Nine Pin Game—L. E. Wight.
Dance—Earl Davis.
Fancy Work—Mrs. L. A. Roberts.
Vegetables and Farm Produce—Mrs. Martha Bartlett.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR INSURANCE

The business of insuring our soldiers and sailors is scarcely a year old, and yet we have written more than $30,000,000,000 of insurance, insuring approximately three and a half million of soldiers and sailors. This gigantic business, employing 10,000 individuals and doing a greater business than the largest insurance company of the world, has all been organized in less than 12 months. Of late the bureau has been doing more than a billion dollars a week business; the total for the month of August will approximate $5,000,000,000 in new insurance. On one day 92,833 pieces of mail came to the bureau.

It is a great work, an intricate work, a work that every American approves of. More than 90 per cent of the members of our military and naval forces are insured, and this insurance has strengthened the morale of our fighting men and brought comfort and courage to their dependents at home. In addition to the insurance there are added soldier and sailor family allotments and Government allowances to dependents, the disbursement of allotments and allowances already totalling more than $140,000,000.

For Pech and freedom; buy bonds.

SAVE YOUR PEACH STONES

Nut Shells, Too, Needed to Make Gas Masks For Soldiers

An appeal has been made by the Food Administration to proprietors of every public eating place in the State of Maine to save nut shells and fruit pits. This material will be used in securing carbon for gas masks worn by American soldiers, and it is needed in tremendous quantities. In the appeal to the proprietors of public eating places the Food Administration says: "Not only by saving food, but by conserving what is ordinarily wasted can the hotel, restaurant, club and dining-car men effectively assist in winning the war.

"Their efforts in saving food unquestionably contributed toward stopping the latest,—and we believe the last,—big German drive. These efforts continued, will help materially in the big drive of the Allies, which is now sweeping the Hun back toward the Rhine.

"The saving of waste will also play a big part in the effort all civilized peoples are making to rid the world of Kaiserism.

"We have told you how, by saving ice and saving waste grease, you may help to increase our supplies of munitions. We wish to call your attention to another item of saving which will make for the protection of our valiant young men against one of the most terrible methods of warfare among the many devised by the enemy.

"Every once in a while German scientists develop a new and most horrifying method of killing or injuring our soldiers. Today, dispatches tell of a new gas which destroys sight. Our own scientists have devised a means for the protection of our fighting men.

"In the gas mask which has been adopted by the Gas Defense Division of the Chemical Welfare Service of the United States Army, carbon is necessary, as we must manufacture many million masks. From the kitchen of practically every eating house in the country is removed each day waste which would furnish a large quantity of this carbon. This waste consists of nut shells and fruit pits."

The material which the Food Administration asks the public eating places to save includes: peach pits, plum pits, date seeds, apricot pits, prune pits, Brazil nut shells, cherry pits, olive pits, walnut shells, (English or native) hickory nut shells and butternut shells. This material should be washed dried and delivered to the nearest Red Cross organization, by which it will be forwarded to its proper destination.

In Bethel arrangements have been made to have these left at the Telephone Office and it is hoped that all will make a special effort to bring in their seeds and shells.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Morning service at 10.45. Subject of the sermon next Sunday, "What are we waiting for?" Sunday School at the close of morning service.

Meeting of the Young People's Christian Union at 7 p. m.

All are welcome to all the services. Seats free.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Sunday: Morning worship with sermon at 10.45. Sunday School at 12. Christian Endeavor service in the evening at 7 o'clock. Topic, "Lessons From Bible Characters." Robert Hastings, leader.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. Straw, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Mid-week service Tuesday evening at 7.30.

METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday services: Morning worship at 10.45; sermon by the pastor, the first of a series of sermons on Paul's prayer for the church at Ephesus. Sunday School at 12. Junior League at 3. Evening service at 7. Address by the pastor.

Class meeting on Tuesday night at 7.30.

The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society will meet on Thursday evening at 7.30 in the church vestry.

WANTED

A girl or woman to learn to run a linotype, also a boy to learn the printer's trade. Apply at

CITIZEN OFFICE,
Bethel, Maine.

Typewriter to let by the week or month. 50c per week, $2.00 per month. Inquire at

CITIZEN OFFICE.

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE

Bear River Grange held its regular meeting in Grange Hall, Aug. 31, at 8.30 p. m. Officers absent: Steward, Overseer, Chaplain and Ceres. Minutes of last meeting read. There being no special business the Master declared it to be an open meeting and the following program was given by the Hanover members:

Opening Song,	Chorus
Reading,	Una Roberts
Reading, encore,	Gwendolyn Godwin
Reading, encore,	Nellie Holt, A. T. Powers
Reading,	Ernest Holt
Reading,	Chas. Powers
Instrumental Music,	Gena Saunders
Reading,	Mrs. A. T. Powers
Reading,	L. A. Roberts
Reading,	Nellie Chapman
Reading,	C. F. Saunders

Contest. Each Newry member to draw an automobile. The prizes were won as follows: Ladies first, Ida Wight; booby, Selma Smith; Gent's first, L. E. Wight; booby, Duncan McPherson. Refreshments were served by Hanover members and a social time was enjoyed. There were thirty-five members present.

Regular meeting of Bear River Grange was held in Grange Hall, Newry Corner, Sept. 14, at 8.30 p. m. Worthy Masters Saunders present. Officers absent were: Steward, Assistant Steward, L. A. Steward, Ceres. Minutes of last meeting read. On motion it was voted to have a special meeting Thursday evening, Sept. 26, to talk over the fair. Dance committee appointed: Bro. Eli Stearns; Supper, Sister Ida Wight.

The literary program was as follows with the Newry members entertaining:

Opening Song, "The Star Spangled Banner."	
Reading,	Edna Smith
Reading,	Sarah Wight
Reading,	Selma Smith
Reading,	H. O. Chapman
Music,	Eva Eames
Reading,	Pearl Chapman
Reading, encore,	Carrie Wight
Reading,	Maude Bailey
Song,	Daniel Morse Wight
Suit Case Race,	Arthur Stearns, Roy Bennett
Reading,	Brother Bailey
Reading,	Earl Davis
Song,	Willard Wight

Drawing contest, ladies, and sewing contest, gent's.

Remarks by Brothers Sumner and McKenzie of Pleasant Valley Grange

There were forty-three members and six visitors present.

NORWAY GRANGE

Norway Grange met at their hall September 14. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by Worthy Master W. O. Perry. Officers pro tem: Secretary, Mrs. A. E. K. Grover; L. A. Steward, Edith Knightly. Meeting opened in form. The report of special committee on the fair exhibit was made by Worthy Lecturer Adelaide Young, who was chairman of the general committee. Her report was very gratifying, and Norway Grange feels an added impetus for another good year's work.

The Grange voted to serve a supper to the I. O. O. F. of Norway and their guests on the evening of Sept. 25. Sisters Hattie Brown and Zilpha Prince to have charge.

H. D. Smith announced that the Boys' and Girls' Corn, Canning and Pig Clubs of Oxford County under the direction of County Agent Prof. O. A. Yeaton, and his assistants desired the hall on Oct. 12 to hold the County Exhibition and contest meeting. Prof. Yeaton, who was present, outlined the work expected to be carried on. The Grange voted to give the use of the hall for the meeting, and to furnish a fine dinner to all members of the Clubs and their Leaders.

Worthy Lecturer Adelaide Young suggested that all members save their peach stones and give them to the Girls' Club, they in turn to give them to the Red Cross.

Bro. H. D. Smith prefaced his remarks with a good story and then urged a loyal, cheerful response to the call of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

It was announced that the Boys' Corn Club and Girls' Canning Club would hold a meeting at the hall in the forenoon of Sept. 28, (next regular Grange day) and the Grange will serve coffee, with basket dinner. All interested are welcome.

In behalf of Norway Grange Worthy Master W. O. Perry extended thanks to all who did such splendid work in arranging the Grange exhibit at the fair.

Captain Ruth Noble and assistant, Minnie Upton, presented the following program, entitled a "Hoover program." The floor was pleasingly arranged, a conversation seat at the center back with Herbert Hoover's picture below, at right was a picture of President Wilson, at left one of Gen. Pershing, at center right a picture of Abraham Lincoln with flowers completed the decorations, coupled with the motto, "Over the top boys, over the top, Keep on running and never stop. Pare away lady, save away lady, Don't let one vegetable waste or rot."

Program:

Opening Song, "Sunshine and Rain," Sisters Noble and Upton, Gladys Russell pianist
Reading, "Keeping the Wolf From the World's Door," Emma Packard
Piano Solo, Gladys Russell
Reading, "Learning to Like War Bread," Emma Upton
Song, "When You And I Were Young," encore, Sisters Noble and Upton

A novel feature presented by Frank Cammon in which he introduced his dog, "Freckles," to the audience. The dog performed some very remarkable stunts, exhibiting keen intelligence, and appreciation of every gesture of his master. The feature won hearty applause.

A talk on War Foods by Miss Lucy Jones, Emergency Home Demonstration Agent for Oxford, Franklin and Androscoggin Counties, was interesting and brought added emphasis to lectures that have been and are being exploited. Leaflets on several topics were distributed.

America, by the audience, closed an interesting, uplifting and pleasingly conducted program. Minutes read and approved. Closed in form. Visitors from Capitol and Franklin Granges.

The next meeting will be held on Sept. 28. Program in charge of Captain Eva Richardson, Ruth Holgate and Eva Jackson assistants.

WEST BETHEL GRANGE FAIR

Don't forget that the 4th Annual Grange Fair will be held at West Bethel on Wednesday, Sept. 25th.

A good ball game is scheduled for 9.30 a. m., West Paris vs. Rumford, with foot races, horse pulling and a general good time for the afternoon.

The usual good dinner will be served in Grange Hall at noon and a fine pastry supper at six.

Shaw of South Paris will furnish music for dancing both afternoon and evening.

Willplay 5 cents per pound for clean rags suitable for wiping presses.

CITIZEN OFFICE.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c, 3 weeks 50c.

COUCH HAMMOCKS
At Bargain Prices
AUTO ROBES
FLY NETS

SHOES

New fall styles in lady's and gent's shoes now coming in.

YOUNG'S
Phone 14-4

PICTURE MOULDING

A new line of picture mouldings at prices that are right. Bring in your pictures. Work guaranteed.
ALANSON TYLER,
7-11-3t. Spring St., Bethel, Me.

FOR SALE

A violet sweater. Inquire of
M. T. PRATT,
9-12-1t Holden Hall.

WANTED

Men to cut 4 foot spruce and fir pulp wood at the stump. Good chance and a good price.
M. L. THURSTON,
8-29-tf Bethel, Maine.

LEAVE YOUR LAUNDRY BUNDLES
With
FRED HALL
for
YOUNG'S LAUNDRY
BERLIN, N. H.
Laundry sent Tuesday will be returned Friday

FOR SALE

Full set of 1917 Ford fenders, skirts and running boards in new condition.
C. E. VALENTINE,
9-19-1t-p Bethel, Maine.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED E. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

NORWAY

Herb Masters for Military Registration were opened at the Opera House, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock with Town Clerk Hiram W. Goodwin in charge, assisted by Judge William F. Jones, Supt. True C. Morrill, Cashier Fred L. Smith, George L. Fenderson, Dr. Donald H. Bartlett, Harry O. Stinson and F. Robert Storey. The total number registered for the day was 291.

Miss Edith Sadler, who has been the bookkeeper and cashier at the Z. L. Merchant store for some time past, has closed her labors and goes to Island Pond, Vt., where she has a position at the Grand Trunk station. Miss Ida Merrill takes her place at the store.

The Evans Pike Real Estate Agency has negotiated the sale of the Hattie A. Small estate on Lynn street to Luther Dorman for occupancy about Sept. 17th.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cox and Oscar Needham attended the reunion of the 32nd Maine Regiment at Bridgton the past week.

Miss Ethel Bradbury, who has been employed during the summer as stenographer at Brown's camps, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Will Moore, before returning to her teaching at the Bearing High school, Portland.

Howard Drake, storekeeper at "Ward 9" has a complaint at the store for youth sizes, which will be contributed for government use when he has collected a sufficient quantity for ship wear.

Cecil E. Brown went to Camp Devens, Friday, where he was inducted into the service, to do clerical work with local boards. Mr. Brown is on the list of registrants, qualified for limited or special duty. He has been chief clerk of the Oxford County board since its organization, and has familiarized himself with the work. Miss Genevieve Bother took his place at the office of the local board at the Court House.

The young ladies of Norway and South Paris members of the Southern Oxford Red Cross Chapter worked in the interest of the chapter at the Fair grounds, Wednesday, which was observed as Tag Day. About double the amount was collected over a year ago, when $511 was realized by the Norway Chapter. This year, the proceeds will be divided between the two towns.

The sale of Tariff and War Savings Stamps at the booths at the fair grounds amounted to about $200. The sale was conducted by the Retail Merchants' Association of Maine, with Aitken le Burk in charge of the local work.

Miss Fannie Crocker of Dorchester, Mass., who has been spending her annual vacation in town, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cook of York Beach are visiting Mrs. John Murdock for several weeks, also Mrs. Cook's sister, Mrs. Wesley Whitman. Mr. Cook is stationed at the Portsmouth navy yard, and is enjoying his annual vacation.

Miss Miss S. Jewett and Miss Rix are located at New York City auditorium to date this week, and will remain during September, the guests of Miss Jewett's mother, Mrs. Ella Jewett Cole.

Francis Hall, bookkeeper at Swift & Co's, Rochester, N. H., has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hall, this week.

Street Commissioner Joseph B. Roy has received a pair of French poodle pups from his son, who is in the service in South Carolina.

Miss Susie Jewell, who has been spending the summer at Alfred Whitcomb's, has returned to Springfield, Mass., where she teaches school.

Mrs. Charles P. Holmes of Cambridge, Mass., is a guest of Mrs. Elizabeth Swett.

Mrs. Jameson Finney of Dixfield was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Howe, who have been spending several weeks at their cottage, have returned home. Mr. Howe gained 18 pounds while there, and is much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rowe of Westbrook were in town last week calling on friends and attending the fair. Mrs. Charles Howe and Perley Crockett were with them. Miss Margaret Rowe, who has been visiting in town, returned home with them.

Miss Susie Walker Jordan of Poland was a guest last week of her cousin, Miss Annie Whitehouse.

Sergt. Edward Shephard, Merton Herrick and Alton Luck were at home last week on short furloughs.

Seaman Albert Bartlett, who has been stationed at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., on guard duty returned home Tuesday, having been released from duty to return to Bowdoin College.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith of Portland are visiting their sister, Miss Edith Smith.

Rev. Robert J. Bruce of Portland was in town Wednesday for the day. His daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bruce, who has been visiting her young friends, returned home with him.

Sergt. Rupert Mixer, U. S. Marines, who has been stationed at Detroit, Mich., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Mixer, College street, having a few days' furlough before leaving for duty.

John Cole of Boston is the guest of his mother, Mrs. William C. Cole, and sister, Mrs. Amy Carter.

Martin Stowell of Portland is a guest of his niece, Mrs. Frank Lovejoy, and family.

Mrs. Nellie O Hilton and Mrs. Nettie Tibbetts of Auburn were the guests of Mrs. George P. Locke last week.

Miss Abbie Rose of Gorham, N. H., called on friends and relatives, Wednesday.

Mrs. A. D. Kimball is spending a few days in Portland, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Houghton.

Mrs. Charles Craigie of Portland was a recent guest of Mrs. Ruben Craigie.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Merrill of Millbrook have been spending several days with Mrs. Merrill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Stone.

Harold Rose of Gardiner has been in town this week.

Miss Lelia Watson, Norway Center, has been spending the week with Mrs. Pegram E. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Sanborn, who have been spending the past eight weeks at Mr. Sanborn's old home in Meredith, N. H., have returned here.

Mrs. Flora Russell and Mrs. Laura Frazier are visiting relatives in West Bethel and vicinity.

Mrs. Alice Marston, who has been spending two weeks in the Yagger neighborhood, with Mrs. Frank P. Towne, Mrs. John Howe, and Mrs. Virgil Doan has returned to her home in the village.

Miss Edith Bidcent returned to Augusta, Friday, to resume her teaching at the Cony School. Miss Bidcent has been spending the summer at the Sanborn cottage on Pike's Hill with her mother, Mrs. B. S. Bidcent, and sister, Miss Florence Bidcent.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Thibodeau of Medford, Mass., and Miss Mary Thibodeau are visiting their father, Thomas Thibodeau. Miss Thibodeau is home for a week and Mr. and Mrs. Thibodeau for their two weeks vacation. Mr. Thibodeau has worked for A. Teele & Co., at Medford for fourteen years, as bookkeeper.

Miss Irene Locke has returned from Portland and has resumed her work in the telephone exchange. Her sister, Mrs. William Stanton, and son, Francis of Boston, came with her and will spend several weeks with Mrs. George P. Locke.

J. Harrington Flint, who has been working at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, has returned to Norway on account of his health and is working with the telephone line crew.

Mrs. Carl Stone, who has been spending the summer in Norway and Lovell, returned to her home in Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Haselton and two daughters, Miss Marion and Miss Ethel of Portland, formerly of Norway, were in town Wednesday calling on friends and attended the fair.

Harry Crockett is visiting his uncle, Albert B. Dwinal.

James C. Tuce is visiting Clark C. Tuce and daughters, the Misses Sara and Mary C, in Boston this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles M. Packard of Lawrence, Mass., are the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis J. Gilbert.

Alton Luck is home from Fort Leavitt on a few days furlough and is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Luck.

Mrs. Sarah Page and niece, Mrs. Angie Perry, who have been spending the summer at the Page cottage at Poland camp ground, have returned to Mrs. Page's home on Danforth street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Crommett, who has been spending several weeks with her son, Norman A. Crommett, of Miami, Florida, at their cottage at the lake, has returned to Mrs. Page's for the winter.

Miss Annie Hamlin has returned to her work, at that of the dress making department at the Brown, Bark & Co. store.

A DAILY DUTY

Each day every American soldier in France is confronted by a great duty. Our Army there has a great task to perform for our country, for the world, for civilization, and for humanity. Our soldiers are doing their duty with a courage and ability and efficiency that thrill every heart.

Each day every American citizen at home is confronted by a great duty, a duty as imperative upon him or her as the duty of our soldiers is upon them. The American people have a great task to perform. It is to support to the limit of their ability our Army, our Navy, our country at war.

To work with increased energy and efficiency so that our national production may be increased; to economize in consumption so that more material and labor and transportation may be left free for the use of the Government; and with the resultant savings to support the Government financially is the daily duty of every American. It is a duty that will be met by every American whose heart is with our soldiers in France, who glories in their courage and fighting ability and their success.

FOOD QUESTIONS ANSWERED

By The United States Food Administration, Maine Division

PROFITEERING

331 What is profiteering?
Making unreasonable profits by unfair trade practices.

332 Has profiteering been abolished?
In many food lines it has been eliminated even in the fact of actual shortage.

333 What has the United States Food Administration done to curb profiteering?
It has issued licenses to retail dealers in foods doing a business of $100,000 or more a year, and all wholesalers dealing in licensed commodities.

334 How does this check profiteering?
If the dealer does not follow instructions he loses his license and must stop his business.

335 Does this mean that wholesalers are under direct government control?
Yes.

336 Is the small retailer under government control?
No. He is under indirect control.

337 In what way?
If he charges profiteering prices he gets no more supplies from the wholesaler who is under direct control.

338 What has been the effect of this indirect control?
It has kept prices from soaring.

339 What rules help particularly to eliminate profiteering?
The rule which forbids the resale of food commodities within the same trade, without reasonable justification, and the rule prohibiting more than normal profits.

RETAILERS

340 What control has been exercised over the small retailer?
He can not get supplies from the wholesalers who are directly controlled if he does not conform to rules.

341 Has this control been successful?
Yes.

342 What has been the attitude of retail grocers?
Over 60 per cent of the retail grocers of the country have voluntarily signed the pledge card to obey instructions, and more pledges are being received daily.

343 Why should the buyer order consistently?
Because demand creates supply. Retailers do not stock up very far ahead and they will not put money into food unless asks for.

344 How can the buyer cooperate successfully in this?
By ordering evenly. Don't fast one week and feast the next. Be careful and steady.

345 Why is it wrong to complain to the grocer or grocer's clerk about the Food Administration regulations?
Because neither the grocer nor his clerk is responsible for the regulations. Furthermore, it is unpatriotic and makes the necessary cooperation between grocer and Food Administration more difficult.

SUBSTITUTES

346 What is a substitute food?
A food similar in food value to the one we want to save.

347 What are substitutes for wheat?
Barley flour, corn meal, corn flour, peanut flour, buckwheat flour, oat flour, rice flour, potato flour, kaffir flour, milo flour, feterita flour and meals, bean flour and sweet potato flour.

348 What are substitutes for meat?
Poultry, fish, soy food, milk, cheese, eggs, nuts, legumes, and cereals.

349 Can any of these be used in place of all the meat?
Yes, with the exception of bacon and cereals.

350 Why is poultry considered a meat substitute?
Because it takes less to make food than the meat animals, is more perishable and cannot be shipped in compact form.

351 What are just substitutes for meat?
All the legumes - peas, beans soy, navy, lima, kidney, pinto, frijole, peanuts.

352 What are substitutes for sugar?
Honey, maple syrup, corn syrup, sorghum, and molasses.

353 Can honey be substituted in recipes demanding sugar?
Yes; when recipes also contain flour to allow for the additional water in honey by omitting one fourth of the liquid called for in the recipe.

354 What are substitutes for butter and lard?
Olive oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, saved meat drippings.

355 Is there a substitute for milk?
No.

356 When substitutes are more expensive than the food we are asked to save, what can these in moderate circumstances do?
They can bend all their efforts to see that there is no waste of food.

THE BANK of SAFETY and SERVICE

PARIS TRUST COMPANY ORGANIZED 1906 SOUTH PARIS, MAINE

TWO STRONG FACTORS

The young man who starts out in business for himself should realize the importance of a good banking connection and credit—because these are two strong factors to be considered in commercial enterprise. The Paris Trust Company is at your service, invites your Checking Account, and offers you every convenience and privilege of sound banking.

2% Interest Paid on Check Accounts of $500 and over.

PARIS TRUST COMPANY
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE
BRANCH BANK AT BUCKFIELD ME.
PAYS INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Perley F. Ripley, President; Alton C. Wheeler, Vice-Pres.;
J. Hastings Bean, Secretary; Irving O. Barrows, Treasurer.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance in the Best of Companies can be had at this office. Established in August, 1865, and being, therefore, one of the oldest agencies in Oxford County, this agency is prepared to give the same careful attention to your insurance needs as has marked its career for over FIFTY YEARS.

Consult us when next you have insurance to place.

STUART W. GOODWIN, Agent
SUCCESSOR TO FREELAND HOWE
146 MAIN STREET. Telephone NORWAY, MAINE

BUTTER PAPER

MRS. BUTTERMAKER

Do you realize how much it adds to the sale of your butter to have your name printed on the wrapper?

$3.50 per 1000 Sheets

We Furnish the Paper.

The Citizen Office

Is Your Home Protected?

This matter of lightning rods should be a personal one with you.

Is your home protected?

If not, can you afford to take the chances of its destruction?

You may have been spared up to this time, but give it a moment's thought and see whether it has not been through your good fortune rather than through your good management.

You have no assurance that lightning will continue to spare you.

It has visited your neighbors. Your turn may come next. If it should visit your home, it means certain destruction of property. It may mean sudden death to you or to some member of your family.

You cannot shift the responsibility. It is a matter for you to decide. Face the issue squarely and ask yourself the question whether you are playing the part of the prudent man in neglecting to guard your home and dear ones from the lightning stroke which may come at any time.

You have the highest assurances that can be given the Dodd System of lightning rods does give protection.

It is a reasonable system. The demonstrations put its effectiveness beyond question.

The position that the insurance companies have taken in the matter should have great weight with you.

Their interests are to preserve property. They have no personal interests in Dodd & Struthers.

Your interests are the same. You want to preserve your property—and your life and the lives of your family.

The insurance companies are encouraging you to protect your property.

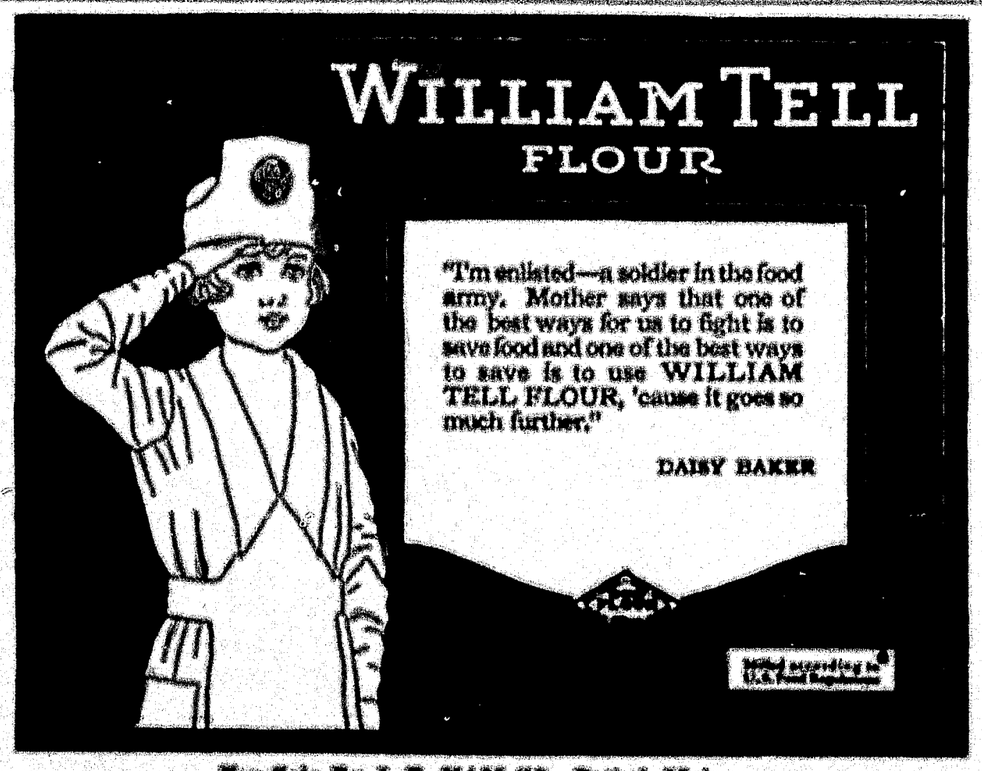
But they cannot force you to act. It is a question for you and a question of NOW.

After awhile may be too late.

Will you answer the question to your own best interests?

Then if in doubt, telephone to A. W. Walker & Son for a demonstration, and estimate on your buildings.

A. W. WALKER & SON
Agents
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE



For Sale By J. B. HAM CO., Bethel, Maine.

NORTH NEWRY

Miss Ruth Cook is teaching the school in this end of the town and is boarding at W. H. Wight's.

R. W. Rilgore went to Portland, recently.

Harold Flint, who has been in the U. S. service about a year, is spending a few days with his brother, F. P. Flint, and family.

The Willing Workers met at the home of Mrs. P. O. Brinck, Tuesday p. m.

A. C. Littlefield of Bryel was in town, Thursday.

Fe W. Wight and family went to Bryel, Sunday.

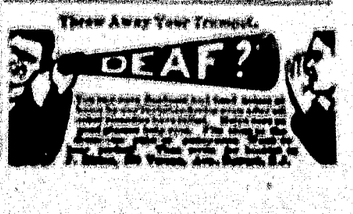
Among those who attended the fair were: Pearl Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wight, Arthur Stearns and Ruth Cook.

Feral Brinck is attending Gould's Academy at Bethel.

Miss Mildred Drinck is teaching the Branch school and boards at F. P. Flint's.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Wight and Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Brinck went on "White Cap," Sunday.

Throw Away Your Trumpet.



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ALTENA, R. R. 4, Ore

Only women who have
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Compound, brought to

Women everywhere
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Medicine Co., Lynn, M
The result of their 40 y
is at your service.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE SCHOOLS

Lecture by Mrs. A. M. Norris of the District Nursing Association, Boston, Mass., before Woman's Section, Farmers' Week Course

Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in which direction we are going." The day has dawned, said Mrs. Norris, when we judge a city or a village not by its beautiful buildings and its material civilization but by the provision it makes for the welfare of its children. No high ideals of democracy have been reached until Nature's plans for childhood have been adopted. Education that takes no account of the health of the child must fail. Health is fundamental to educable capacity, to equipment and to development. The opinion is growing that we need more doctors of public health than mere doctors of medicine. That we need the kind of inspection that seeks to promote health rather than that which hunts for ill health. Our system of paying doctors to do some things for us when we are sick might be largely discarded for the Chinese system of paying them to keep us well.

The State's intervention in the health of its citizens is defended on the broad ground of public policy. The chief asset of any nation is its physical stamina, guided by wholesome moral ideals, and broad minded intellectual power. Medical inspection and health supervision are indispensable agencies for conserving this asset.

Medical inspection in the hands of carefully trained men, with the right spirit, has proved to be an educational agent of great value, by stimulating citizens to give more attention to food, clothing, sleeping rooms and general home sanitation, and by disseminating better ideals of hygenic living. "Many people are still in gross ignorance and superstition regarding health and disease, since many of them constantly attribute to a divine Providence deaths from diseases directly due to filth," says one doctor. He says further that we need health officers whose chief delight is in finding and developing beautiful cases of physical perfection rather than in finding some obscure and rare disease; health officers whose philosophy is based on the gospel of physical vigor, on the sanctity of personal purity and the godliness of clean living; "doctors of health" in very truth, who will be concerned with exhibiting, not a long list of the physically defective and diseased, but a large list of healthy, well developed children and adults. Education that takes no account of the health of the child must fail. In general, a child's receptivity, retentive faculties and powers of association are in direct proportion to his physical condition.

The school child of today, in every progressive city, has the advantage over his brother of ten or twenty years ago in that from the day of his entrance into school until the sixteenth year, his health is safeguarded by the municipal authorities in three ways. By a daily morning and a monthly class inspection of all schools, in order to detect, isolate and exclude contagious diseases in their incipiency; by a periodic physical examination of each child in order to unearth hitherto unknown, unrecognized or neglected physical defects, and by a follow-up system at school and in the home, in order to stimulate in parents an endeavor to correct defects, which if neglected as they were yesterday, result in retarded or shattered usefulness and perverted lives. The doctor's examination of all children referred as suspicious by the school authorities, of those who have been absent for several days or who have been excluded previously, and the periodic monthly routine inspection of classrooms, not only serve to protect the child against the immediate dangers of the contagious diseases and a general class of school infection, but what is far more important it guards him against the many complications and sequelas which these diseases leave in their wake in the form of permanent defects of the eyes, ears, nose, heart, kidneys, blood, nutrition, and nervous system.

The physical examination for non-contagious physical defects is perhaps one of the most important and far-reaching events ever introduced by any community, giving the school children of today opportunities which are destined to make them better women and men, physically, mentally, and morally, tomorrow. Medical inspection in the schools results in the detection of defects which interfere with the physical and mental welfare, with school progress and with future efficiency and character. Parents, educators and physicians will testify that many children who were failures from a pedagogical standpoint, after the correction of defective eyesight and hearing, after the removal of tonsils and adenoids, after improvement of nutrition or the remedying of home conditions and surroundings, have progressed sufficiently in their studies to assume their rightful place in the classroom. Physical examination reduces the number of laggards in the school fifteen to twenty per cent.

Consultation with parents, instructive talks at school or in the home, have resulted in educating parents to the realization of the dangers of the existing defects, and to the beneficial effects which their cure or removal would work upon the child's present and future health, his wage earning capacity and his entire career.

Abnormalities which in former years might have and did escape the notice of parents, or which were considered trivial or insignificant, do not today escape the watchful eye of the teacher, the school nurse or the school doctor; and with the discovery of the defect, the ill effects which it produces, the results of its correction and the ways and means whereby this can be accomplished are all brought home to the parents in no uncertain way. Every school child is given individual attention as far as its health is concerned. And we do not delay with the physical examination until the harm is done, until the strength, vigor and application of the child are reduced by years of defective eyesight, or impeded respiration due to defective nasal breathing; of malnutrition or nervous disorders. We do not permit the child to proceed with his studies handicapped by physical defects. We examine the child immediately upon his entrance into school; we give him a good and fair start, free and unhampered by any physical impediment which would result in malassimilation of knowledge. We endeavor to equip him at the beginning with a sound body and feel that concentration will follow.

If parents cannot or will not place the child under medical care, our staff of nurses is prepared to take the child for operation or treatment to a physician, hospital, or dispensary. Today after years of preaching and teaching, parents have awakened to the realization that the best time to have their child examined and treated is before he enters school, not after.

Last of all, we feel that the home is the pivot upon which the success of the child's welfare hinges, and we have spared no effort to reach it. Our present generation is full of difficult children grown up. Some of them, through favorable circumstances, have developed into useful and even strong citizens. Many others have come to be the misfits in society, the problems of families, police courts and charity organizations. Others have drifted into institutions for the feeble minded or asylums for the insane. A number, by no means small, are tramps or jailbirds. They represent the elements of unrest, inefficiency, mischief, disorder. The mentally keen ones among them are the noted crooks and criminals, the impostors, the conscienceless manipulators of the money market, the demagogues.

Much of this human material that now either goes to waste or ferments a poison in the body social, may be saved. The child of tomorrow will be better understood as an individual. Heretofore, mass patterns have been applied in schools and homes, and preconceived ideas on the part of the parents and educators have determined the fate of a child. For the child of tomorrow, new standards will be established. He will be allowed to be himself, and his education will be devoted to the development of his best self. It will be discovered what he is fit for; little account will be taken of the prejudice and ambition of his parents, or of the iron clad rules of a school system.

Thus there will be revealed the fact that there are different types of children, each one needing a different handling and the opportunity to develop its own perfection. The child of tomorrow will therefore be better classified. The difficult child of tomorrow will have his chance and we shall try not to spoil his chance by overlooking the danger signals in his development.

Tomorrow will be the time when the family physician will be the hygenic adviser of parents rather than the unwillingly called in healer of diseases; and when every school will be an educational laboratory and a clinic with the cooperation of the medical, psychological and pedagogical experts. It will be the time when parents and teachers will consider themselves students of child nature and of the individual children under their care rather than their tamers and drill masters. It will be the time when each child will be as carefully observed as the breeder of horses or chickens observes his breed; when there will be a science of education, a science of parenthood, a science of teaching; when it will not be considered stupendous and preposterious to give each child such minute care and study as will establish his full stature.

Liberty Bonds or German taxes.

NOW RAISES 600 CHICKENS

After Being Relieved of Organic Trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Oregon, Ill.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for an organic trouble which pulled me down until I could not put my foot to the floor and could scarcely do my work, and as I live on a small farm and raise six hundred chickens every year it made it very hard for me.

"I saw the Compound advertised in our paper, and tried it. It has restored my health so I can do all my work and I am so grateful that I am recommending it to my friends."—Mrs. D. M. Altens, R. R. 4, Oregon, Ill.

Only women who have suffered the tortures of such troubles and have dragged along from day to day can realize the relief which this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, brought to Mrs. Altens.

Women everywhere in Mrs. Altens' condition should profit by her recommendation, and if there are any complications write Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

FIGURING ON THE GROWING STOCK

By G. E. Conkey

It seems strange that many people who are striving to build up a paying flock of poultry should neglect to cull their flock carefully, but nevertheless many failures are the result.

Culling the young stock requires your earnest attention whether you are raising poultry for the show or for commercial purposes, for unless you cull closely you will make no headway in the improvement of your flock or attain any success in the business.

Just as the real fancier culls his flock to maintain the standard requirements to win the blue in the show room, so should all the flocks be culled in order that every fowl left will be a producer.

The best time to start in is when the chicks are hatched and then keep on culling through the entire growing season. It does not pay to bother with any chicks that are not lively and normal in every way. Dispose of these at once for as they grow older they also grow weaker and in that condition are apt to be carried away with minor ailments which sometimes grow serious and often contaminate the whole flock of growing youngsters.

Doctoring such weaklings is time foolishly spent and as time now is very valuable it is far better to remove such off specimens.

Some chicks that have minor defects such as crooked toes or breast bones but otherwise are healthy and where there is plenty of room these chicks can be retained and marketed as broilers. However where such chicks are kept they should be marked in some way so that later on they can be distinguished at once and under no conditions should enter the breeding flock.

There are some poultry raisers who think that the chicks with minor defects grow worse. Therefore constant culling is essential and they should be looked over at least once each month until they are fully grown.

A few chicks in every flock will seem to have a hard time coming along and show a thriftless appearance while some will have trouble of growing feathers and all of these should be put by themselves for if left to run with the stronger chicks they will simply be runover and knocked about all day long and more so at feeding time.

Close culling during the growing season is also of great assistance to those who have limited space for raising chick.

For the commercial plant or for the farmer who is building up a strain of laying hens close culling is not only important but necessary. The one successful poultryman today is he who pays strict attention to the proper selection of the growing stock thereby weeding out undesirable specimens and feeding only the producers, eliminating all unnecessary expense.

SAVED MY LIFE SAYS MAN IN MAINE

Henry O. Hanley of 17 Cross street, Belfast, Maine, writes us: "I am feeling lots better and think your Elixir (Dr. True's Elixir) saved my life."

Dr. True's Elixir is a great medicine, a family laxative and worm expeller. It tones the stomach, moves the bowels and expels worms. Surprising it is how many people have worms. Children suffer agony from worms. Signs or symptoms of worms are: Deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pain about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever.

Write us if you want to. Address, Dr. J. F. True & Co., Auburn, Maine.

Get Dr. True's Elixir from your dealer at once. The cost is small. It expels worms and restores health. On the market for over 60 years.—Adv.

CANTON

Miss Ruth Richardson went to Boston, Monday, to resume her studies at Boston University.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Russell of Swampscott, Mass., and Mrs. Nellie Carver of Lynn, Mass., have been guests of Chas. F. Oldham and family. They returned to their home, Monday, their cousin, Mrs. Evie B. York, accompanying them home for a visit.

Mrs. Mabel Bicknell and two children of Winthrop are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Bicknell and family.

Miss Ada Bonney, who has been spending the summer at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., has returned home and will teach in the Canton schools this fall.

The next meeting of the Universalist Circle will be held with Mrs. S. B. Ellis of High street.

George F. Towle is confined to his bed by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Parsons and Mrs. Emery Parsons have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Roberts and family of Readfield.

Arthur Westgate is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Flora Adlerstam, and aunt, Mrs. Louis Wood, of Clinton, Mass.

Mrs. Lottie E. Douglass of Augusta is a guest of her parents, A. W. Ellis and wife.

Henry Dyer of Riley has been a guest of Mrs. Mary S. Reed and has been having his hand treated for blood poisoning.

Mrs. Augusta Foss of Mechanic Falls has been a guest of her friend, Mrs. Mellie DeCoster, and daughter.

Clifford and Helen Sampson are visiting their father in Auburn.

Miss Reba Crockett and sister, Mrs. Clementine Walker, are on a carriage drive to Casco, where they will visit friends.

The Misses Mildred and Ruth Richardson attended the annual reunion of their class at Leavitt Institute, at the Fish Hatchery, Auburn, last week.

Mrs. Mabelle Glines, who submitted to an operation for appendicitis at her home last week, is getting along nicely.

Miss Nellie Jenkins has returned to her work in Norwood, Mass.

A large number from Canton attended the fair at South Paris last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and two daughters, Evelyn and Lucene, of Andover have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Richardson and family.

Miss Pauline House of North Turner has been on a visit to her nunt, Mrs. G. F. Towle.

Mrs. Willis B. Gilbert is visiting her sister, Mrs. L. W. Jack, of Portland.

Miss Eleanor Forbes was entertained while in town this week by Miss Lida Abbott.

Mrs. Daniel B. Dearborn is seriously ill. Her two daughters, Mrs. Florentine Mores of Lewiston and Mrs. Henry E. Coolidge of Lisbon Falls have been called to her bedside.

Mrs. Letitia Bonney and two children, Ada and Donald, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Richardson went to Lewiston, Thursday and attended "Hearts of the World," at the Empire Theater.

Miss Helen Graves, a former Canton school teacher, has a good government position in Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lucas have been spending several days with their daughter, Mrs. Arthur L. Newman, and family at Auburn.

Since the hard frost of Monday night farmers have been rushing their corn to the factory, which has been running full time.

Mrs. Asa Bosworth and son of Dover, N. H., are guests of Prescott Bosworth and family of Hartford.

The Red Cross plan to have some more moving pictures in the near future.

Dr. and Mrs. Neil K. Forhan and daughter, Geraldine, of North Billerica, Mass., have been guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Forhan. They returned home Friday, their little daughter remaining for a longer visit with her grandparents. Dr. Forhan, who enlisted about eight weeks ago, has received his commission as 1st Lieutenant of the Medical Corps, and will leave for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on Sept. 21st.

Mrs. Celia Parsons of East Auburn is a guest of Mrs. Emery Parsons and family.

Mrs. Sarah Bennett of Topsham has been on a visit to relatives in town.

Miss M. L. Hadley is visiting Mrs. Lillie F. Peabody of Dixfield. She will also visit friends in Rumford and Auburn before her return to Boston.

Isaac Lothrop, Mrs. Mary B. French and Mrs. Jennie F. Hollis attended the funeral of Mrs. Susan Johnson at Rumford. Mrs. Johnson was 83 years of age and was a native of Canton, having been born on the old Lothrop homestead, where her brother resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bragg of Hartford are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mrs. Lillian Holmes of Cambridge, Mass., has been a guest at the home of Benj. West of Hartford.

The Red Cross committee report that $338.68 was cleared from the sale of dinners, lunches, etc., at the Canton fair. The committee wish to thank all those who assisted in any way.

Chauncey Duckham has returned from Camp Devens, not having passed the examination.

Mrs. E. D. Waterhouse will go to Kittery this week to join her husband who is at work in the navy yard.

Fire was discovered in the shed of Miss Sarah J. Bailey's boarding house Wednesday afternoon. The fire whistle sounded and the fire company was soon on the spot, but the blaze was subdued by the prompt work of Miss Bailey assisted by J. A. Reynolds with a fire extinguisher, before the line of hose could be laid. Considerable damage was done. It was not known how the fire caught.

Jennie and Clara Barrows received souvenirs last week from their brother, George B. Barrows, who is "somewhere in France."

BLUE STORES

For Men Who Are Not In Khaki

Just as it is necessary for our officers and soldiers to be smartly groomed, so should every man at home be properly dressed—trig and trim from top to toe.

If you realize the importance which good appearance plays in a man's success, you will want to enter the Fall season in a fresh new suit of

Kirschbaum Clothes

$25.00, $30.00, $35.00

Plenty of Other Makes of Suits and Overcoats

$7.50, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22

Don't let any one scare you about not being able to get Clothing and Furnishings. Our Two Stores are full to the brim. Prices Reasonable.

When Are You Coming To See Us?

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY 2 Stores SOUTH PARIS

A Bargain in Women's Oxfords

We have a lot of Women's Black Oxfords, both button and lace, high and low heels, small sizes, 1, 1½, 2, 2½ and 3. They are worth $3.00 and $3.50 and $4.00 per pair. Your choice for

$1.00

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, TELEPHONE 38-2

NORWAY, MAINE

We pay postage on all mail orders.

Are you saving

To help win the War?

Buy U. S. Treasury Thrift Stamps at 25c. Each stamp is part-payment toward a $5.00 Government bond (the "War Savings Stamp") bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly.

Ask your Postmaster

Inserted through courtesy of Ira C. Jordan.

GILEAD

Mrs. Josephine Wheeler has gone to Gorham, N. H., to visit her daughter, Mrs. B. E. Harriman.

The village school opened Tuesday, Sept. 4 with Margie Jordan of Bryant's Pond as teacher.

Miss Rosie Bagley is enjoying a two weeks' vacation from her duties at O. B. Brown's.

C. C. Quimby has gone to work in O. E. Leighton's mill.

Miss Alice Anderson of Berlin, N. H., is spending a few days in town.

Several people from this vicinity attended the fair at Norway last Wednesday.

Dr. Pulsifer of Berlin, N. H., was in town last Monday.

Mrs. Florence Bryant, who has been confined to the house for several weeks, is gaining slowly.

Stephen Fahey has completed his duties at O. B. Brown's and gone to Lewiston.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN IS ONLY $1.50 PER YEAR WHEN PAID IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

WEST GREENWOOD

Mr. Downs and family were calling on friends in this vicinity, Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Hagerty of Lewiston spent last week with her cousin, Mrs. William Dearden.

Gertrude Harrington went to South Duxbury, Saturday.

Eugene Hays of Boston, Mass., has been visiting at J. F. Harrington's.

Miss Grace Dearden went to West Paris, Sunday to begin her school Monday, Sept. 16th.

Mr. John Kennagh and family spent the week end at West Paris.

Mr. John Harrington of Camp Devens was home on a furlough, and his many friends were glad to see him.

M. H. Lyden is going to sell all his household goods Friday, Sept. 20th.

Annie and Lillian Cross are attending High school at Bryant's Pond.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marston of Albany called at Mr. Jones' one day last week.

LOCKE'S MILLS

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Maxim are on an extended visit with relatives at Colebrook, N. H.

Charles Herrick of Norway was in town the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford McAllister were guests of relatives at Norway during fair week.

Mrs. Clara Brown is visiting relatives at Bethel.

Gwendolyn Bartlett, Mildred Swan, Ellen Hand and Harry Packard are the new scholars from here to enter Woodstock High school.

Mrs. Nell Moody visited last week with friends in West Paris.

W. W. Coolidge is on the sick list.

Ira Brown was in Hanover, Wednesday.

A large number from here attended the County Fair at South Paris last week.

New Fall Apparel

FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES

A large assortment of New Dresses, very attractive styles in sizes 6 to 14 years. Made of Ginghams, Fancy Plaids and Wool Serge. Prices, $1.50, 1.98, 2.45, 2.98, 4.95, 5.95.

LADIES' NEW COATS

Good garments are scarcer every day. The important thing is to buy carefully and buy early. For good style and all wool materials you will find no better guide than the Wooltex Label.

WOOLTEX COATS in this showing are such rare all wool fabrics as broad cloth, velour de laine, duret de laine, suede, velour and silvertone, smart Fall and Winter shades to be sure.

$27.50, 29.75, 34.75, 43.50, 49.50

COATS WITH FUR COLLARS are very popular, good quality heavy materials in brown, green, navy, reindeer and taupe, with a beautiful fur collar.

$24.75, 27.45, 29.75, 34.50, 39.75

COATS WITH PLUSH COLLARS

in a wide range of styles and colors, very durable materials that are thick and warm. $16.45, 17.75, 19.75, 22.45, 24.75, 27.45.

MANY STYLES IN CHILDREN'S COATS TO SHOW YOU.

NEW FALL DRESSES

They have all the new and desirable fashion touches that lift them above the commonplace. Mostly on straight lines, some are in tunic models, some braided. A number depend a great deal upon the way the pockets are arranged for their style feature. The collars and sleeves, too, are very pleasing and look particularly neat on the wearer.

WOOL JERSEY DRESSES, $22.45, 24.75, 27.45.
SATIN DRESSES, some have the Georgette crepe sleeves, $17.75, 19.75, 22.45, 24.75, 27.45.
WOOL SERGES, $16.45, 19.75.
GEORGETTE CREPE DRESSES, $22.45, 28.75.

BEAUTIFUL SHIRT WAISTS

The waists of Georgette Crepe and Crepe-de-Chene are so attractive, so really beautiful it is only natural a woman should want one of these. Quite a satisfactory assortment of the newest models are here and in the wanted shades. Every conceivable trimming idea has been anticipated.

Georgette Crepe Waists, $5.95.
Crepe-de-Chene Waists, $3.95, $4.95.
Voile Waists, 98c, $1.45, $1.98, $2.98.
Jap Silk Waists, $1.98, $2.45.
Striped Silk Waists, $3.95.

Buy War Savings Stamps, Help Worry the Hun.

Brown, Buck & Co.

ALBANY

Rev. C. D. Paul, who has been supplying our pulpit this summer, returned to his home in Springfield, Mass., Monday. After spending a week with his people he will resume his studies at Bangor Theological Seminary, which is his last year there.

Arthur Andrews and family spent the week end at his home here. Miss Edith Mosley of Hyde Park, returned with them for a short visit.

Harry McNally and sons are helping Abel Andrews harvest his potatoes.

Leslie Cummings and family have been spending a few days in town, visiting his father, D. A. Cummings, and other friends. He will soon go to West Paris, where he has employment with the Sawdust Brothers.

MASON

Several Mason farmers attended the County Fair at Norway last week.

J. A. McKenney, Myron Morrill and L. W. Twitchell have delivered their sweet corn at the Bethel factory.

F. J. Tyler of Bethel and C. E. Cliff [illegible] of South Paris were in town on business one day recently.

Mr. Greene is at work in the woods for Douglass Cushing.

F. L. Bean went to South Paris, Friday, on business.

Bert Young has finished hauling his lumber in Bethel.

Frank Foster of Albany is building a water shed for Myron Merrill.

GROVER HILL

The farmers who raised sweet corn for the Bethel factory are busy picking and hauling it to market this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hutchinson and sons and Miss Gertrude Grover from Gorham, Me., attended the Fair at So. Paris, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Barnard from Bellows Falls, Vt., arrived in town, Monday, Sept. 9, and are enjoying their annual vacation with Mrs. Barnard's sister, Mrs. Maurice P. Tyler.

Among those who attended the County Fair, Wednesday were: Misses Rachel Mayberry and Ida Hamlen, Mr. A. R. Grover, Miss Amy Wheeler with Allen C. Hutchinson as chauffeur; also Messrs. M. P. Tyler, E. C. Barnard, C. L. Wellman and Homer Bartlett.

Mrs. Roy Andrews and Mr. and Mrs. Evander Blake Whitman from Bethel were guests of relatives in the place, Sunday.

Miss Gwendolyn Stearns went to Saco, Sunday, where she will commence her third year as supervisor of penmanship and drawing in the public schools of that town.

Mr. Edw. Gibbs is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Ellen R. Whitman, at her bungalow this week.

Walter and Vernon Browne from Bethel were recent guests of their uncle, True Browne, at the farm.

Be one of the millions to feed the fighters.

W.S.S. AUTHORIZED AGENT of the United States TREASURY DEPT.

You can buy them as well as Fresh Groceries

FRED E. WHEELER

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mr. Roger Sloan went to Brunswick last week.

Mrs. I. H. Wight was in Berlin, N. H., Monday.

Several are attending State Fair at Lewiston, this week.

Miss Martha Hersey of Hartford, Ct., is a guest of Mrs. F. S. Chandler.

Mr. Martin Stowell of Portland was the guest of relatives in town, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Edwards were guests of relatives in Milan, N. H., last week.

Miss Emma Clough of Lynn, Mass., is the guest of relatives in town for a few weeks.

Miss Marian Mansfield was home from her school at No. Berwick for the week end.

Mrs. J. G. Roberts of Hanover was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings, Saturday.

Miss Bertha Cole spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Cole, of East Bethel.

Mr. William Phillips of Brewer is the guest of his aunts, Mrs. Abbie Bean and Miss Annie Cross.

Miss Edith Ripley went to Maplewood, Tuesday, to spend a couple days with Mrs. Harriet Cilley.

Miss Ruby Smith of Berlin, N. H., was the week end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abiro Smith.

Mrs. Haskell and daughter of Portland are guests of Mrs. Haskell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albion Holt.

Judge A. R. Herrick, E. C. Park, Esq., and H. H. Hastings, Esq., attended Probate Court at South Paris, Tuesday.

The corn factory started Friday with a very good outlook. The corn did not seem to be hurt by the freeze last week.

Mrs. Charles Cole went to Boston, Sunday to visit her son, Allison Lowe. Mr. Cole accompanied her as far as Biddeford.

Mr. H. C. Rowe and family, who have been spending the summer in camp on South Pond, Locke's Mills, returned home the first of the week.

Mr. Arthur Brinck and family have moved into the rent over W. C. Bryant's store recently vacated by Mr. Harry Hutchinson and family.

Mrs. W. E. Partington and Susan Foster of Brunswick and Mrs. W. G. Britt of Lynn, Mass., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tibbetts over Sunday.

Mrs. Amelia Grover and grandson, Ralp Hurlbert, and Edith and Frances Randall left for Hyde Park, Mass., Monday, where they will spend the winter.

Lieut. R. B. Tibbetts and family, who have been visiting relatives in Caribou, returned to Bethel, Thursday for a few days before resuming his work at Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer, who have been staying at Fields Farm for the last month, have returned to Portland. They were much taken with Bethel's scenery and mountain air.

There will be a meeting of the Canning Club members at the Academy next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Please bring your account sheets. Meeting is to arrange for the local contest.

The inspection of Brown Relief Corps will be held Wednesday evening, Sept. 25. A rehearsal is called for Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m., at which all of Zeora and members are requested to be present.

A telegram was received Sunday afternoon from Wesley K. Woodbury, Esq., of Fatterville, Pa., informing relatives that his son, Lieut. Robert B. Woodbury, gave his life on the battlefield Aug. 11th.

Last Sunday morning while W. C. Bryant and family were in camp near the Wight place in Gilead they were fortunate enough to secure two bear cubs. The old bear made her escape because a gun was lacking that would make her stop.

Sergt. Lester Withee, Co. D, 103rd A. E. F., came up from Norway, Monday to see Mr. and Mrs. George Smith. Sergt. Withee was a chum of Sergt. Philip Smith and it was a rare treat for Mr. and Mrs. Smith to hear directly from their son. He also brought Philip's steel helmet and gas mask as a souvenir for his parents. Sergt. Withee soon leaves for a training camp in Alabama.

Mr. F. J. Tibbetts was in Brunswick, Friday.

Mr. Roland Annas was home from Camp Devens, Sunday.

Mr. H. C. Rowe was a business visitor in Portland, Wednesday.

Mrs. Clyde Lowe returned to her home in Percy, N. H., Thursday.

Mr. E. C. Park was a business visitor in Colebrook, N. H., the first of the week.

Miss Miriam Herrick, who has been visiting friends in Boston, has returned home.

Mrs. Maud Rice of Readfield was the guest of Mrs. F. J. Tyler and family over Sunday.

Mr. Ara Burgess of Worcester, Mass., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Coolidge.

Mrs. Smith of Providence, R. I., was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Billings, last week.

Mr. Gamwell of Providence, R. I., was the guest of Mrs. J. C. Billings a few days last week.

Work was begun Monday in changing the road in front of the Philbrook farm at Sunday River bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Swan are occupying Mr. Albert Burke's rent on Vernon street for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Garey were guests of Mr. Garey's sister, Mrs. Frank L. Haskell, at Norway last week.

Dr. F. B. Tuell went to Sumner, Monday to spend a few days with his brother, Mr. Stetson Tuell, and family.

Miss Ethel Blake of Malden, Mass., was the guest of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Swan, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wight and son, Virgil, of Milan, N. H., were week end guests of Dr. I. H. Wight and family.

Mrs. C. L. Davis, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Robert Wormell, and family in Portland, has returned home.

Mrs. Walter Bing and son, Wendell, and Mrs. E. R. Johnson of West Paris were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kendall.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Burke and Mr. and Mrs. Drake of Kittery, Me., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Burke over the week end.

Miss Catherine Seaton, who has been spending the summer with Mrs. Ella Carter and family, returned to her home in New York the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Dodge and Prof. and Mrs. Van Dyck returned to their homes in Brunswick, N. J., Thursday, after spending a few days in Bethel.

Mr. Philip Chapman and family and Mr. Jotham Chapman and family moved to Berlin, N. H., the first of the week where they have employment with Mr. O. B. Brown.

Mrs. Angie Parlin, who has been spending several days with relatives in Hopedale, Mass., returned home Saturday. Miss Ruth Buck motored to Hopedale to accompany her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Richardson, who have been spending the summer at Hotel Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H., are spending several weeks with Mr. Richardson's father, N. E. Richardson.

Mr. William E. Hall, who has been employed in the Bethel National Bank for the summer, returned to his home at Mechanic Falls, Monday, where he will spend a few weeks with his parents before entering Bowdoin College.

A District Meeting of the W. R. C. will be held at Norway, Tuesday, Sept. 24 from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. The work will be exemplified by the Norway Corps. Each one should carry their own lunch and tea and coffee will be served.

Word has been received that Walter Sturtevant, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Sturtevant, formerly of Bethel, was wounded in the battle of the Marne on July 18th. He was hit in the arm about two inches below the shoulder, breaking the bone and splintering it more or less. He is now in New Jersey in the Rahway Hospital. He does not expect to join his company until November.

Large Line of NEW GOODS



BUY THEM HERE WE ARE AGENTS

Millinery in all the latest ideas

Fancy Feathers
Ornaments
Flowers, Etc.
Shirt Waists
Neckwear, Belts
Gloves, Etc.

MILLINERY OPENING
Friday and Saturday
September 27 and 28

L. M. STEARNS
BETHEL, MAINE

EAST BETHEL

Miss Eva Bean has returned to Harrington, Me., where she is a teacher in the schools there.

Mr. Robert Cole of Washington, D. C., is spending several weeks' vacation as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Cole.

Mrs. F. B. Howe was last week's guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Kimball of South Paris, and attended the County Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan are guests of relatives in Massachusetts and Providence, R. I., for several weeks.

Two auto parties consisting of Mr. Wm. C. Howe, Mr. Chas. S. Law, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Hastings, Mrs. John Howe, Mrs. Howland Bettinger and two children, Mrs. F. B. Howe, Mr. Robert Hastings and Mr. Wm. Hastings recently enjoyed a trip to Screw Auger Falls and other places of interest.

Bean's orchestra of four pieces recently furnished music for dancing in one week at Newry, Hanover, Andover, Errol, N. H., Bryant's Pond and Locke's Mills. Last Friday they again went to Errol, N. H., and are called to go to Wentworth Location, Wilson's Mills.

An auto party including Mr. and Mrs. Ceylon Kimball, Mrs. C. M. Kimball and Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Bean recently motored to Aziscoos Dam, Wilson's Mills, Me., going by way of Newry, Grafton, Screw Auger Falls, the Jail and Moose Cave, (all on Bear River in Grafton Notch), Upton, Me., Umbagog Lake, Errol, N. H., and Wilson's Mills, Me., to Aziscoos Dam, by special permit and the courtesy of Mr. W. A. Cobb as guide. This party was shown over the top, up several steep steps to the gate house and engine house, seeing all the wonders of this vast structure made by hands. Some of the party descended the winding stairs to the dark underground tunnel, coming out in the arches underneath. By permission several views were photographed. Aziscoos Dam (Aziscoos is an Indian name meaning "Pines in the mud") was erected in the years of 1911 and 1912 at a cost of one million and a quarter dollars. It holds in control seventeen miles of back water, and is owned by four different mill companies, including the paper company at Rumford. Returning to Errol, N. H., the road homeward was continued by way of the thirteen mile woods, Cambridge, Dummer, Milan, Milan Corner, Berlin, Gorham, Shelburne, Gilead, Bethel, and home to East Bethel, all having enjoyed a very pleasant and satisfactory day.

MARSHALL DISTRICT

Geo. Briggs and daughter went to Bethel last Saturday.

Miss Lois Littlefield is staying at Norway for awhile.

A number from here attended the fair at Norway last week.

Miss Perle Davis, the teacher at the Longfellow school, boards at C. H. McAllister's.

Carlton Saunders visited at his father's, O. H. Saunders', last Sunday.

Mrs. Alton Ripley's little daughter of Norway is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Barker.

WEST PERU

Charles Andrews' daughter, Bertha, is with him for a short stay. Mr. Twitchell is also visiting Mr. Andrews.

Ruby and Robert Chase go to South Lancaster to attend school this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cole of Groveland, Mass., were callers at R. S. Tracey's, Monday.

Gerald Tracy has finished work at the mill on account of poor health.

The recent frost has made the sweet corn move forward.

Edward Elliott is working for Paul & Waite.

A man who won't lend is the Kaiser's friend.

BUSINESS Education

As offered to-day should include instruction in all the Commercial Branches, Shorthand and Typewriting and the Burrough's Automatic Bookkeeping Machine.

The SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGE

PORTLAND, BANGOR AND AUGUSTA is the only school in New England which offers such a course. Telegraphy also taught. Free catalogue.

F. L. SHAW, President.

When Winter Comes--
Keep Warm and Save Coal

We shall all have to save coal—but how about keeping warm!
Outside Windows will help that little coal pile to do the work of a big one. They will keep out the cold and help keep you warm.

They are also an economical and permanent investment. They pay for themselves quickly, twice over—in money and in comfort.

Undoubtedly the Coal Shortage

will create an abnormal demand for Outside Windows and as our output is limited on account of the Government curtailment of window glass production, we urge that you place your orders now.

Deliveries may be made later, if you wish.

Prices and further information gladly given upon request.

CHARLES G. BLAKE
Norway, Maine

RUMFOR

Miss Alice Barker of
the guest of her cousin
Martin and Mrs. G. A.
Franklin street.

The Universalist churc
social at the church pa
evening and all are co
to attend.

All of the schools o
with a large attendance.

Mrs. H. L. Steinfield
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Mrs. Mary Dowse, for
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Mr. and Mrs. Robert
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Mrs. Harry Carroll was
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death of her cousin, Fre
that city.

A large number of R
attended the County Fair
is last week and report
fair.

Louis P. Booth, the
was called to Stafford S
the first of the week by
his mother.

Mrs. Sadie McLucas, c
E. K. Day Co., entertain
of the store at her cottag
Pond, Tuesday evening.
will soon leave the E. K.
accept a position with th
phone Co.

The annual school gar
of the Rumford schools w
on Saturday, Oct. 5th.
be awarded at this time
display and the judges w
E. Crosslands of the
Maine with three assist
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& Pillsbury, and the sc
"Planet Jr.," cultivator
fered by Walter G. Mor
exhibition at the office of
Schools. It is expected t
school gardens will be re
that as many garden club
Canton, Dixfield, Sumner
and other nearby towns
The domestic science cla
simple refreshments to a
hibitors Saturday evening

Lieut. Verle Swett has
from France for a stay of
It is reported that Lieut.
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BRYANT'S PO

The public schools of W
ened for the fall term,
the following teachers in
School, Mrs. Hazel Car
High School Assistant, A
Grammar, Grace A. Grav
Mary Stearns; South Woo
Brown; North Woodstock,
ant; Perkins, Edith Sim
Viabelle Abbott. The hi
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46 students being register
man class numbered 23, th
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tablished. Following is
members of the Freshman
lina Willard, Hattie Dav
Perham, Marguerite D
Chayer, Madeline Flint,
man, Charlotte Douglas
Jordan, Clyde Brooks, M
Charles Noyes of Woodst
Swan, Vesta Bartlett, L
Leslie Noyes, Harry Pac
Rand, Locke's Mills; Ma
Kowena Ring, Greenwood;
James Brown, Milton Plan
Wyman, Bethel; Winola M
ton Plantation who enter
class.

Richard Verville, a me
village grammar school,
the Sherbrooke Seminary
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F. E. Cole, chairman
Stamp Drive, announces t
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Miss P. H. Card is the s
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school. The school now
largest class since its org

Feel

It's great to feel better a
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from result from wrong eat
the bowels. You can read
"I.F." Atwood's Medicine.
ter an hour before breakfa
If you are distressed. Eat,
of mild coffee and tea, nev
Atwood Medicine. You wi
a few weeks wonderfully i
the term "I. F." made by t

RUMFORD

Miss Alice Barker of West Bethel is the guest of her cousins, Mrs. A. K. Martin and Mrs. G. A. Hutchins, of Franklin street.

The Universalist church will hold a social at the church parlor on Friday evening and all are cordially invited to attend.

All of the schools opened Monday with a large attendance.

Mrs. H. L. Steinfield of Berlin, N. H., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harry Marx, over the Jewish holiday.

Mrs. Mary Dowse, formerly of Rumford, has returned and will act as housekeeper for Mrs. E. L. Lovejoy in the future.

Mrs. L. E. Small of Mexico is confined to the house with ear trouble as the result of an ulcerated tooth, which he had removed about a week ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clunie have left Rumford and will make their home in Strong for the present, where Mr. Clunie has accepted a position as teacher.

Mrs. Harry Carroll was called to Lewiston the middle of the week by the death of her cousin, Fred Wiggin, of that city.

A large number of Rumford people attended the County Fair at South Paris last week and report an excellent fair.

Louis P. Booth, the photographer, was called to Stafford Springs, Conn., the first of the week by the death of his mother.

Mrs. Sadie McLucas, cashier for the E. K. Day Co., entertained the clerks of the store at her cottage on Worthley Pond, Tuesday evening. Mrs. McLucas will soon leave the E. K. Day Co., and accept a position with the N. E. Telephone Co.

The annual school garden exhibition of the Rumford schools will take place on Saturday, Oct. 5th. Prizes are to be awarded at this time for the best display and the judges will be Charles E. Crosslands of the University of Maine with three assistants. In addition to the prizes offered by Clough & Pillsbury, and the school prizes a "Planet Jr.," cultivator has been offered by Walter G. Morse and is on exhibition at the office of the Supt. of Schools. It is expected that 200 local school gardens will be represented and that as many garden club members from Canton, Dixfield, Sumner and Buckfield and other nearby towns will compete. The domestic science class will serve simple refreshments to all of the exhibitors Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

Lieut. Verle Swett has arrived home from France for a stay of some length. It is reported that Lieut. Swett is going to remain in this country and train some of the troops.

BRYANT'S POND

The public schools of Woodstock opened for the fall term, Sept. 9, with the following teachers in charge: High School, Mrs. Hazel Card, Principal; High School Assistant, Ada B. Swan; Grammar, Grace A. Graves; Primary, Mary Stearns; South Woodstock, Edna Brown; North Woodstock, Lottie Bryant; Perkins, Edith Simkins; Gore, Viabelle Abbott. The high school opened with a record breaking attendance, 46 students being registered. The freshman class numbered 23, the largest entering class since the school was established. Following is a list of the members of the Freshman class: Christina Willard, Hattie Davee, Gertrude Perham, Marguerite Dudley, Amy Thayer, Madeline Flint, Hazel Whitman, Charlotte Douglass, Lawrence Jordan, Clyde Brooks, Myrtle Taylor, Charles Noyes of Woodstock; Mildred Swan, Vesta Bartlett, Lillian Cross, Leslie Noyes, Harry Packard, Eben Rand, Locke's Mills; Martha Brooks, Rowena Ring, Greenwood; Edith Buck, James Brown, Milton Plantation; Ethel Wyman, Bethel; Winola Millett of Milton Plantation who enters the junior class.

Richard Verville, a member of the village grammar school, has entered the Sherbrooke Seminary and will take a preparatory course for college at that institution.

C. E. Cole, chairman of the War Stamp Drive, announces that those interested in the work have gone far beyond the allotment, having already sold stamps to the amount of $6,500 and there is over two months left in which to continue the work.

Mrs. P. H. Card is the new instructor and preceptress of the Woodstock High school. The school now numbers the largest class since its organization fifteen years ago. The school rooms are nearly filled, numbering some over a hundred the present term.

A new cottage is to be erected at the west shore of Lake Christopher, as a summer home for Mrs. Mary E. Rafter of Washington, D. C. The outside will be completed this fall, also the fireplace and chimney. The spot of its location is near that of "Birchmere," owned by the Kinsman family of Delaware. Maurice Noyes, contractor, of South Paris, has charge of the work.

William Ellery is making further improvements on his grounds with the planting of shrubbery, which is shipped here by the carload from Natick, Mass.

Woodstock has sent quite a quota for employment on Portland's ship yards. Among them are: Leslie Abbott, Roy Wheeler, Orlan York, Benjamin Abbott, Samuel Chamberlin, Arthur Beck, Clarence Perham and Frank Sweetser.

Feel Better

It's great to feel better after many weeks of depression, languor, backache, headache, no appetite, and such miserable nights. In many cases these symptoms result from wrong eating and neglect of the daily action of the bowels. You can readily prove this by trying the genuine "L.F." Atwood's Medicine. Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water an hour before breakfast, and a smaller amount after meals, if you are distressed. Eat plenty of plain food, drink sparingly of mild coffee and tea, more water at bed-time with a little L.F. Atwood Medicine. You will feel better in a day or two and in a few weeks wonderfully improved. Buy today of your dealer, the true "L. F." made by the L. F. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

1¢ A DOSE

TO AILING WOMEN

A Little Sound Advice Will Help Many a Sufferer in Bethel

No woman should consider herself healthy and well if the kidneys are weak. Poisons that pass off in the secretions when the kidneys are well, are retained in the body when the kidneys are disordered. If the kidneys and bladder become inflamed and swollen worse troubles may quickly follow. This is often the cause of bearing-down pains, lameness, backache, etc. Uric poisoning is also frequent cause of headaches, dizzy spells, languor, nervousness and rheumatic pain.

When suffering so, try Doan's Kidney Pills, a remedy that has proven effective in thousands of such cases. Let a Bethel woman tell of her experience.

Mrs. Walter E. Bartlett, Chapman St., says: "I feel I can honestly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills and I gladly do so. I used this medicine some time ago and the results I received were in every way satisfactory. Since then I have had no return of kidney trouble."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Bartlett had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

POTATO PLANTS SHOULD BE EXAMINED NOW FOR LICE

Potato plant lice are attacking vines in many different parts of Maine. Every infested field is threatened with disaster. When the lice are found do not wait to see if they are going to increase but spray at once with tobacco extract. Potato vines in many places in Massachusetts have been killed this summer by lice where people neglected to spray for the pest.

The louse is a tiny green bug with sharp, slender beak (like a mosquito) which it thrusts into the stem, leaves and blossoms of the plant in order to suck out the sap of the plant. These plant-lice or aphids breed very fast and soon over-run the potato field in multitudes. Their favorite position is upon the peduncles of the flower and they are also found in large clusters and sometimes in immense numbers on the stem and on the under sides of the leaves. Soon the leaves begin to curl up, then turn yellow and black and fall from the plant which is particularly dangerous from the fact that often the numerous punctures by the insects serve as entrance pores for the spores which cause the blight. A few of these lice on the plant may not seem dangerous now but one must remember that from these few that you find today or tomorrow that there may develop thousands in a short time. These will suck juice from the plants and potato plants cannot produce lice and tubers at the same time.

How To Control The Pest

Do not wait, spray as soon as you can. Since the insect does not chew the plant but sucks its sap, arsenicals are of no avail. You must spray which kills by contact with the body of the louse. The best material to use is one of the nicotine sulphate sprays such as "Black Leaf 40." Where the vines have not been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture one may use 6 ounces (¾ of a pint) of the nicotine sulphate (40%) to 50 gallons of water to which 2 pounds of soap, dissolved first in a gallon of water, has been added. To make one gallon of the spray use one teaspoonful of nicotine sulphate and an inch cube of soap. The soap makes the poison stick to the insect. It is important to use a pressure sprayer which gives a fine mist and to spray the under sides of the leaves where the lice live in great numbers. Nicotine is a contact insecticide and the insects must be wet by the spray to be killed.

Combined Sprays

When spraying with arsenate of lead, Bordeaux mixture, or other similar materials tobacco extract should be added in the same ratio as given above. Do not add soap to the solution when mixing "Black Leaf 40" with Arsenate of Lead, Bordeaux mixture, or other spray materials.

The Cost

Outside of labor involved in spraying, the materials for spraying potato lice will cost 75 cents for 50 gallons and $10.75 for 1000 gallons. Thorough spraying will require about 100 gallons per acre.

Nicotine sulphate (40%) is a black, thick fluid which mixes readily and dissolves in cold water; it does not clog the nozzles because the spray is a pure liquid; it does not injure plants or corrode the outfit; and it may be used at once after being put in the spray tank. People who remember the outbreak of this pest in 1906 will not hesitate to take early measures for its control. Only a swift offensive will clear the potato fields of one of the Kaiser's most energetic allies in Maine.

ASTHMADOR
AVERTS - RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
Begin Treatment Now

ANDOVER

Andover was well represented at the Norway Fair, Wednesday of last week.

John Hewey and family were guests Wednesday evening of Albert Thomas and wife at Welchville.

Guy and Ray Learned have been working on the lake road for H. L. Poor the past week.

The whooping cough is prevalent in town. A number of children are out of school from the effects of it.

Ralph Hewey is at home from Azizcoos Lake.

Laura and Ruth Hutchins are working in the spool mill, sorting spools.

Edward Pratt has moved his family from Rumford into the house which he recently purchased of B. L. Akers.

Evelyn Smith, who has been in Portland several weeks, has returned home.

Lester Thurston, who has been working in Augusta is at home for a two weeks' vacation when he will resume his studies at the U. of M.

Rev. J. N. Atwood and wife attended the funeral of one of their former parishioners at East Sumner, Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. George Learned is staying at the Homestead for a few days.

Friends in town were pleased to see Rev. George Graham, a former pastor, last week. He was in town Thursday to register. Mr. Graham is stationed at Fort McKinley, Portland.

C. A. Rand, wife and children have returned from a visit with friends in Portland.

Mrs. Edward Akers has been very ill.

Edwin V. Noble and wife, who have been at their bungalow, Albon Lodge, for two weeks, have returned to their home in Detroit, Mich.

John Hewey was at McCarty's hospital, Tuesday of last week to have treatment for the ulcer on his leg.

Mrs. Frank Learned has been confined to her bed for several days with illness.

Mrs. Eva Tukey of Portland is visiting Mrs. C. A. Rand and family.

Mrs. Fred Hill of Stoneham, Mass., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Nellie Leslie.

Eunice Holley, daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Holley, was very ill Saturday with acute indigestion.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Thomas returned from Washington, D. C., Saturday, after a few days' visit with their son, Herbert A. Thomas, who is stationed there.

Dr. Harold Stanwood from Rumford was in town, Saturday.

Ellery Merrill, wife and two children, Thelma and Murial, from East Rumford visited Mrs. Merrill's parents, Lucien Akers and wife, during the fair.

Mrs. Alton Brooks is in Portland for treatment.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Red Cross was held in the Hook and Ladder Hall, Monday evening. The following officers were elected:

Chairman—F. P. Thomas.
Committee—Mrs. Charles Bartlett.
Secretary—Mrs. J. N. Atwood.
Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Newton.
Chairman of Work Committee—Mrs. Wm. Mitchell.

Eighty-two men registered Thursday, Sept. 12, in Andover, making 131 in all who have registered since the United States has been at war with Germany.

Herbert Hutchins has gone to Portsmouth, N. H., to work in the navy yard.

Nathaniel Burns and wife from Portsmouth, N. H., have been recent guests of relatives in town.

Selectman Leavitt from Phillips was in town, Monday.

READ
the
Advertisements

IT WILL MEAN
MUCH TO YOU.

W.S.S.

WEST PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lane have recently entertained the following relatives: Enoch Adams of Poland; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Adams and three children of Lee, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Frost and three children from Peak's Island; Jennie Shurtleff of Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Leland Lane and son, Paul, Mrs. Thomas Estabrook and son, Richard, from Berlin, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Stearns and two children from Stearns Hill.

Martha Porter of East Thetford, Vt., is here during work in the corn shop. Harold and Roland Porter were also here for the fair.

The corn shop started Monday for a short run before county fair. On Thursday work was resumed, and on account of the heavy frost which hit both on hills and in the valley, will very likely be continued on full time.

Frank Mayhew and Miss Ruth Marion Curtis were quietly married at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. C. G. Miller, South Paris, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew are among our most highly respected young people, and a large number unite in wishing them happiness and extending congratulations.

Mrs. Harry Webster of Yarmouthville has been a recent guest of Mrs. Dora Jackson.

Corp. Floraman Hathaway of Camp Devens recently visited his parents, Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Hathaway.

Mrs. Samira Dunham left Saturday for a two weeks' visit with her brother, Adney Keene, and family at Bristol, N. H.

Rev. H. A. Markley has recently received word from his son, Henry, who was sent across in June, that he had been promoted to corporal in the aviation department.

Miss Lucy Markley started Saturday for Chicago to enter Ryder Divinity School to study for the Universalist ministry. Miss Markley is a graduate of Westbrook Seminary and has taken a three years' course at Bates College. Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Markley accompanied her to Portland.

Grace Buck and Mildred Davis have returned to Farmington Normal School.

A large number as usual from here attended the county fair.

The remains of Mrs. Mary A. Swan, whose death occurred in Gilead, were brought here for burial Sunday afternoon. She is survived by three sons, William and Harry, who are in the army, and Walter who enlisted but was discharged for disability, and is now in Texas, also her father, Simeon Farr, and several brothers and sisters.

Friends of 1st Lt. F. E. Wheeler, M. R. C., Am. P. O. 705, A. E. F., care of 10th Co., 20th Engineers, France, are sending him a post card shower for his birthday, which occurs on Oct. 12. All who care to do so are invited to send.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cole of Groveland, Mass., formerly of West Paris, have been visiting in town.

SONGO POND

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brown are rejoicing over the birth of a baby girl born Sept. 17, weighing 6½ pounds. Her sister, Mrs. Cliff McAllister of Norway, is taking care of her.

Mr. J. S. Rich was a dinner guest Sunday at Songo Lake Cottage.

Mrs. Knight and daughter, Doris, were Sunday callers on Mrs. C. F. Upton.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Saunders are rejoicing over the birth of a baby girl, born Sept. 8. Mrs. Cushman of West Bethel is caring for her.

Miss Blanche Emery is working for Mrs. Carlton Saunders.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Barbrick of Portland were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kimball at Songo Lake Cottage.

C. F. Upton attended Norway Fair, Wednesday.

Mrs. Glasgup has returned to her home in Lynn, after spending several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Hapgood. Mrs. Hapgood accompanied her as far as Portland, returning home, Monday.

LATE BLIGHT OF POTATOES

How Does It Live Over Winter and How Does It Spread?

Letters addressed to the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that there is need of wider publicity relative to what has been learned in Maine and elsewhere regarding the above questions. A recent inquiry indicated that the writer thought the disease lives over winter in the soil. This is a natural inference since the organisms that cause certain other diseases of potatoes not only are carried by the seed tubers but persist in the soil for varying periods after they are once introduced. Since at the present writing late blight can be found to some extent in all but the most thoroughly sprayed fields over a considerable area of the potato growing section of the State, a discussion of the manner in which the disease spreads and the agencies concerned therein is timely.

As is well known late blight, often incorrectly called "rust," is caused by a fungus which not only destroys the foliage but causes a destructive rot of the tuber as well. Frequently the greatest loss comes from tuber decay. Typically this is a dry rot, causing a rusty-brown discoloration of the outer portions of the tuber. In severe outbreaks, occurring in the field at harvest time and soon thereafter, the disease on the tuber progresses with great rapidity and the entrance of secondary organisms produces a soft, mushy, stinking decay which is too familiar to the experienced potato grower to require description.

Fungi as a rule reproduce themselves by means of relatively simple bodies called spores which serve a similar purpose to that of the seeds of higher plants. The late blight fungus belongs to a class of which several representatives produce a reproductive body capable of living over winter out of doors. The results of certain investigations have indicated a tendency on the part of the late blight fungus to do this but there is no conclusive evidence that these bodies ever develop sufficiently to function in this way.

The only known way that late blight lives over winter is by means of tubers affected with dry rot. Repeated observations show that partially decayed seed pieces from such tubers, when planted, are stimulated to early germination. The fungus attacks the young sprouts and later spreads to the parts above ground. It then throws out branches on the surface upon which are produced large numbers of delicate, thin-walled spores. The spores fall on near-by leaves of healthy plants, germinate and send a fungus thread into the tissues. Here are the fungus branches and ramifies through the leaf, killing the tissues and eventually producing the characteristic brownish blotches on the leaf. The under sides of the outer portions of these diseased areas, more especially in the morning or on rainy or cloudy days, show a delicate frosty covering made up of hundreds of fungus branches, each carrying numerous spores. All of the above takes place before the owner of the field is aware that the disease is there. If the lower leaves of the healthy plants are thoroughly coated with bordeaux mixture early in the season and spraying is followed up to protect new growth the disease cannot get beyond the first stage mentioned above, for the protective spray is on the leaf in advance of the spore of the fungus.

The spores of the late blight fungus are also readily killed by drying. Hence hot sunshiny weather checks the spread of the disease while moderately cool, cloudy or rainy weather favors it. The spores have no means of getting from plant to plant of themselves but they are light and are very likely readily carried by the wind. Once the upper leaves are diseased it is evident that those below may be infected as the result of spores falling on them. Rainfall both by washing and spattering is undoubtedly an important factor. Moreover if temperatures are right the spores of the fungus, instead of germinating directly, may each produce several free, swimming bodies which move about in films of rain or dew on the leaf. After they come to rest they also throw out germ tubes which penetrate the leaf tissues and thus start new centers of disease. Simple contact of diseased and healthy parts either caused by being blown by wind or movement produced by any other agency is also a factor. Potato tubers become infected as the result of the spores being washed down into the soil from the diseased leaves.

There is a common notion that insects are an important factor in the spread of this disease and this seems to be a reasonable supposition. Some unpublished observations made by the pathologist of this Station as the result of an outbreak of late blight in an experimental greenhouse bear on this point. Circumstantial evidence strongly indicated that either the flea-beetle or the potato aphid were the responsible agents in carrying the disease from the field to the greenhouse, but positive proof was not obtained. No positive evidence was obtained that the spores of the fungus adhered to the bodies of the aphids. On the other hand it was apparent that the flea-beetle might act as a carrier, but this was by no means the universal rule where they were taken from plants on which an abundance of the spores of the late blight fungus were being produced.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

NEWRY

P. L. French and family came down from Errol, N. H., last Saturday night.

There was a Grange meeting at the hall last Saturday.

There were quite a number of people from this town who attended the County Fair at Norway last week.

Leon Emmon is working for J. P. Skillings at Bethel.

E. W. Emmon, D. G. Wells and W. H. Harlow went fishing last Saturday.

Farms for Sale

150 ACRE FARM, cuts 50 tons hay, good orchard, good wood lot.

160 ACRE FARM, cuts 40 tons hay with lot of growing wood and timber.

100 ACRE FARM, cuts 35 tons hay with large orchard of 450 trees.

100 ACRE FARM, cuts 20 tons hay, small orchard lot of growing wood and pine.

15 ACRE FARM, large poultry house, will keep two cows and horse.

100 ACRE FARM with good orchard, cuts 20 tons hay, good buildings, good location, prices reasonable.

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Real Est. Agent, SOUTH PARIS, ME.

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PORTLAND, MAINE.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Charlotte Legere late of Mexico in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ELSIE DUGAUG,
August 20, 1918. Mexico, Maine.
8-29-3t.

POEMS WORTH READING

THE COTTAGE ON THE HILL

Though the world wide o'er we roam,
Thoughts will wander back to home,
In the midst of crowding throng
How we often sadly long,
For some sweet remembered place
For some dear beloved face,
On some cherished faithful breast
There to lay our heads and rest.

No the earth's tears or mirth,
Home's the dearest place on earth,
Home—the cottage on the hill.
With its crimson rambler rose,
Where the sitting firefly glows,
Where the cheery, friendly stars
Brightly beam through lattice bars.

At the cottage on the hill,
There the red-breast robin's trill
From the leafy mantled eaves,
Where the swallows whirled pailing
wavelets
Oer the old stone chimney crest
Where the swallows make their nests,
There all nature is akin -
To the loving hearts within.

Now as beauty's in the brook,
Shadows sleep each silvered nook,
Grasses growing on the lea
Now seem dull and dead to me,
There's no song from birdie's bow'rs,
There's no perfume in the flow'rs
For my heart is with it still
Home, the cottage on the hill.

Jessie Thomas.

—XX—

ALL'S WELL.

The clouds, which rise with thunder, slake
Our thirsty souls with rain;
The blow most dreaded falls to break
From off our limbs a chain;
And wrongs of man to man but make
The love of God more plain.
As through the shadowy lens of even
The eye looks farthest into heaven
On gleams of star and depths of blue
The glaring sunshine never knew!

Whittier.

—XX—

A PRAYER

Mabel Cornelia Matson

Let me forget, dear Lord, I pray,
The blotted page of yesterday;
Help me with patient hand to write
Upon to-day's unsullied white.

Let me do more; dear Lord, too sore,
My weaknesses, and name them o'er,
But rather let me think of Thee,
Who art all strength and purity.

—XX—

WHEN THE SUN GOES DOWN

Anna Burnham Bryant

Let me sing a little song
When the sun goes down;
Nothing loud nor over long,
Far to wide renown,
Just a little loving lay
For the children at their play
To go drowsing all the day,
When the sun goes down.

Many days are dull and drear,
For the sun goes down,
Let me bring a thought of cheer
To the dull and lonely;
Something brave and high and sweet
That the toilers in the street
Shall be gladder in repeat,
As the sun goes down.

Great or, too, some song to sing,
Like the sun goes down,
For a sore heart's comforting,
Or for sorrow's crown,
Just remembering happy days
Lightens all the darkened ways;
Let me lift a song of praise
When the sun goes down.

—XX—

"NO NIGHT THERE"

Note—This song was composed by a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw's, on the death of their baby, and sung by them at the funeral service for the first time.

No night there, but an endless day,
In that beautiful land far away, far away,
Our dearie is blooming on hills of gold,
There's no night there, but joy untold.

CHORUS

No night there, no night there,
God is the light, there is no night there.

Why are we troubled while here below,
When to that beautiful land we soon shall go?
For precious Saviour He went has gone,
We long the crown, and share His Throne.

No night there, no gathering gloom,
In the Father's bright hall is the children's room.
No care can oppress them, no storms affright,
No parting can sever, there'll be no night.

No night there by the crystal sea,
Nor sorrow nor death any more can be;
Oh, who would recall to a world like this,
The lambs that are folded on the hills of bliss.

—XX—

THE CHIEF CAUSE OF HUMAN TROUBLE

Things wasn't goin' right at all,
An' I was feelin' blue,
Although I didn't owe a cent;
An' there was work to do;
The home was just the same old home,
The wife an' kids was well,
The stock was lookin' fat and slick
And there was crops to sell.
But yit I wasn't satisfied,
Nor nothin' I could see,
Er feel, er hear, or talk about
Seemed like it used to be.
I didn't like the things I et,
My liver felt like clay,
An apple-pie might jest as well
Have been filled in with hay.
If there was sunshine on the flowers,
An' bees was on the buzz,
An' birds was singin' in the trees,
I didn't know they was.
If I had friends, they didn't seem
To be like friends no more.
An' I quit goin' down to loaf
At Grimes' grocery store.
Ike Simpson said he couldn't tell
What ailed me, an' I tried
So many things, the wonder is
I hadn't up an' died;
Till Hannah, she's my wife, one day,
She said she couldn't see
What ailed me everywhere like that,
Unless it must be me.
That set me thinkin', an', by heck,
I say it now with shame,
'Twas jest myself, my derned old self,
An' nothin' else to blame.

Christian Herald.

Hay Fever-Catarrh
Prompt Relief Guaranteed
SCHIFFMANN'S
CATARRH BALM

TIMELY POULTRY YARD HINTS

By O. E. Conkey

By this time you should have disposed of all surplus cockerels and culled your flock of pullets and hens down to the point where you will carry the survivors through the winter feeling they will pay for their keep.

Having done this, don't think you can then neglect your fowls, but instead give them all the attention you can for the more help they get now, the better results you will get later on.

Some gentlemen sat down on the feed when the fowls begin to molt. This is wrong. Look for the pullets and for the hens, for the first thing you know you will find you have thrown your hens into a full molt and have stopped the growth of your pullets. You will remember that in a former article we discussed Feeding and its relation to maintaining animal life and the manufacture of eggs. Don't think now, just because the hens are beginning to molt and eggs are not as plentiful, that the feed should be cut down. Instead, bear in mind that it takes feed to grow new feathers, and the sooner the hens are over the molt, the sooner you'll get eggs. Don't skimp on the feed.

Take the case of the early hatched pullets that go into what is called the "pullet molt" after laying a few eggs. This molt will last from two to three months and production is lost when eggs are at the highest price. Generally, this molt is due to people not having separated the pullets from the hens when they started cutting down the feed. The result was an absolute loss of eggs from the pullets.

Of course feed is high, and it may sound easier to say these things than it is to pay for the feed, but nevertheless you'll find it pays to give the proper amount of feed and care to your flock, for egg prices this year will very like ly go beyond last year's prices, and as has all ages fail will hit the dollar mark this winter.

With such prospects, keep up your poultry work and go after it harder than ever. And remember to give special care to the Sunday cockerels as they will be the foundation of next year's flock.

SOUTH PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. William Prescott are moving from the summer house on Western avenue to the up stairs rent in Timothy Clisby's house.

Miss Sue Porter, who has been spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Ida Porter, returned to Portland, Saturday, where she teaches in the Butler school.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clinton McKeen were called to Oxford, Wednesday, on account of the death of Mr. McKeen's sister's husband, Charles Jordan, who has been in very poor health for several months.

Mrs. Hilda (Chandler) Dunham of Lewiston was a guest at William L. Gray's during the fair.

Lieut. Eugene Lowell, who left here last week for Camp Dix, has returned for a few days more, when arriving at the camp he did not find any orders.

Fred Merrill, formerly of South Paris, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Merrill, arrived in town Friday morning after being away for about 15 years.

Sergt. Robert W. Wheeler of Fort Williams Hospital Corps spent Wednesday night and Thursday with his people, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wheeler, and family.

Mrs. William P. Morton has received word from her son, Sergt. Ralph Penfold, of the 19th Coast Artillery Band, that they have been transferred from Fort Williams to Fort Constitution in Portsmouth, N. H.

Philip Jones is spending several days with his people, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Clark, who both have government positions in Washington, are here on a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Frothingham of Haverhill, Mass., formerly of South Paris, have been guests at A. W. Walker's for a few days.

Miss Marjorie Penley has gone to Waterville to resume her teaching for the coming year.

Miss Ethel Young of West Minot has been a guest at Harold C. Fletcher's during the past week.

John T. Lindley of Everett, Mass., formerly of South Paris, has been spending a few days in town.

Mrs. H. W. Starbird was in Lewiston, Thursday, to attend the Pythian Sisters school of instruction.

Mrs. E. P. Parlin of Wilton was a fair week guest of her mother and sister, Mrs. Bipke and Mrs. Edgerly.

Professor W. S. Ripley of Boston is making his annual visit in his native town, and is accompanied by his brother, Francis B. Ripley of Weston, Mass., who is an occasional visitor here. On Sunday a family party was held at the old home, the Col. Orison Ripley farm, now occupied by William L. Harlow. A party of about thirty relatives and neighbors gathered, and ate dinner at a table set under the trees. Following the dinner there were songs and stories, and a very social time, as is always the case with these reunions.

Mrs. C. G. Miller returned the first of last week from Philadelphia, where she had been for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holt of Pittsfield, Mass., have been guests at I. E. Andrews' during the past week.

Miss Dorothy Wight, after spending the summer vacation at her home here, has returned to college in Albany, N. Y.

Mrs. C. L. Robinson of Cambridge, Mass., is a guest of Mrs. Kate Stuart.

A. A. Swift of Portland has been a guest at J. E. Murch's for a few days.

Carlton Penley of Albany visited at Mrs. Jennie L. Penley's a few days last week.

Miss Ruth Garland of Portland was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Elder the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Ordway and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Anderson recently called on D. R. Hastings at Auburn. Mr. Hastings has been ill, and recently returned from a hospital in Portland.

Miss Pearl Bennett is taking a vacation of a month from her work as stenographer at the office of the Mason Manufacturing Co., and will spend most of the time at her home at Wilson's Mills, Maine.

Mrs. Martha Evans has closed her rent here and has gone to Upton to visit her sister, Mrs. Carrie Lane. She will also visit her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Evans, at Errol, N. H., and will be gone for some two months.

Newell H. Powers arrived home Wednesday from East Lansing Mich., where he has had two years of the course in the Michigan Agricultural College. During the summer he has been employed in the tank detachment at an army post. He expects to remain here until about the first of October, and will then return to enter some branch of the service.

Mrs. M. L. Noyes and son, Herman, returned Friday night from Springfield, Mass., where they had been visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Heibert for two weeks.

Misses Edith Noyes and Louise Powers have returned from Poland Spring, where they have been employed during the season as waitresses.

Wear your old clothes and buy Liberty Bonds.

SOME INFECTIOUS OUTBREAKS

Through this rather cool summer and early fall the diarrheal diseases have not, in the State generally, been so prevalent as usual, but representatives of the State Department of Health have investigated several outbreaks of these troubles which have been very interesting to the Department, and of tragic interest to the homes and communities which have been affected. For instance, a few days ago it was found that, in a rather restricted epidemic of dysentery and diarrheal disease in the village of Madison, eight children under five years of age had died, and, at the time of the investigation, an elderly woman was found to be in a dying condition. Another death has since occurred. The large number of fatalities for a village no larger than this had lead to sensational reports about the prevalence of some mysterious malady. The investigations here indicated that the extension of the disease had at least largely been due to the fact that it is communicable. In one family four children had the disease, and the Investigator of the Department found that the trouble was brought to this house by a young man who came there with the disease.

Still more recently an affliction of the same kind in a home in the town of Readfield has been investigated. Between August 24 and September 8, six children had been attacked. Two had died and another in the Central Maine General Hospital in Lewiston had been in a very critical condition. The father and mother and a woman who had come to help in the emergency had mild attacks, but a professional nurse from Winthrop who came to this home September 2, sickened on the 6th and returned to her home and died on the 10th. The source of the infection in the first case could not be determined, but the study of the outbreak makes it clear that the infection from the primary cases was transmitted to the other members of the household.

A New Circular

Before these outbreaks were investigated a new circular had been prepared, and will be printed as soon as possible by the State Department of Health. This circular brings out clearly the fact that dysentery is an infectious disease, and that this is the reason that it is included in the Department's list of diseases that must be reported; that many of the diarrheal diseases of children are caused by the same specific bacillus; that these diseases are spread just as typhoid fever or cholera are spread—by particles of infectious matter in the discharges from the sick finding their way, by mouth, into the digestive tracts of other persons. This infection may be transmitted by fingers or flies or by infected foods, milk or water supplies. It is more likely to spread in unclean homes but in clean ly households where there is a good degree of intelligence on general subjects, the disease may be spread from the want of specific information as to just what should be done. The purpose of the Department Circular, 229, is to give this information.

MAINE FAIR DATES AND SECRETARIES

September 17, 19—Machias Valley, Machias. P. S. Ames, Machias.

September 18—Cochnewagan Agricultural, Monmouth. W. E. Reynolds, Monmouth.

September 17, 20—Maine State Agricultural, Lewiston. H. V. Wilson, Lewiston.

September 18, 19—Oxford North Agricultural Society. John F. Talbot, Andover.

September 21—Embden. Chester K. Williams, Embden.

September 24—West Washington, Cherryfield. W. S. Collis, Cherryfield.

September 24, 26—West Penobscot, Exeter. E. E. Colbath, Exeter.

September 24—Richmond Farmers Club, Richmond. N. H. Skelton, Richmond.

September 24, 26—Franklin County, Farmington. George D. Clark, Farmington.

September 25—West Bethel Grange Fair, West Bethel. J. P. Mather.

September 25—Bear River Grange, Newry Corner.

October 1, 2—Androscoggin County Fair, Livermore Falls.

October 1, 3—Penobscot County Fair Association, Pittsfield. Fred R. Smith, Pittsfield.

October 1, 3—West Oxford, Frye Leag. B. Walker McKeen, Fryeburg.

October 1, 3—Lincoln County, Damariscotta. J. A. Perkins, Damariscotta.

October 1—Orono Town Fair Association, Orono. W. O. Philbrook, Orono.

November 19, 21—Maine State Pomological, Portland. F. L. White, Portland.

December 3, 5—York County Poultry Association, Sanford. L. C. Holmes, Sanford.

December 11—Bangor Poultry Association, Bangor. W. H. Northrop, Bangor.

It's billions for defense or billions for indemnity.

MEADOW AND PASTURE INSECTS

Crop Rotation for Old Meadows

In connection with the special study of Meadow and Pasture Insects which has been in progress the present summer at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station it has been found that several species of general distribution and occasional serious losses have been quite abundant in Maine. While their work is of such a character as to escape common observation there is no question as to the considerable losses which they entail upon the meadow crops and the pasturage available for stock.

Among a number of species that have been common and which have been studied more or less in detail the Clover-seed Caterpillar and the Wheat-head Army-worm may be mentioned particularly since these species have a very wide distribution through the United States and are known as causing at times very serious losses but neither species has been noted heretofore as destructive in Maine.

The Clover-seed Caterpillar is a small insect that works especially in the heads of clover during the early part of the summer, while the clover is in bloom, eating away the florets and not only preventing the formation of seed but reducing the value of the crop for hay. In late summer or autumn when heads are not available it may work on leaves or stems or at the crown so as to damage the plant.

Early cutting of the first clover crop is considered a good remedy in other states especially where clover is grown for seed but for conditions in Maine and especially of weather this can hardly be recommended and since further increase of this insect may result in pretty heavy losses it would seem advisable to rotate where this is practicable, plowing under as early in fall as possible and planting the field to some other crop next spring.

The Wheat-head Army-worm as its name indicates is especially noted by its destruction of wheat heads but it is primarily a grass insect and often eats off the heads of timothy and other grasses.

It has been taken in large numbers this summer in all old meadows examined and while it has not in any case stripped the grass land in a conspicuous manner it has unquestionably cut down the yield by a very appreciable amount. For this species as for the preceding the most practical measure that can be advocated for old meadows where rotation is practicable is an early plowing so as to prevent the maturity of the worm or interfere with their reaching the adult stage.

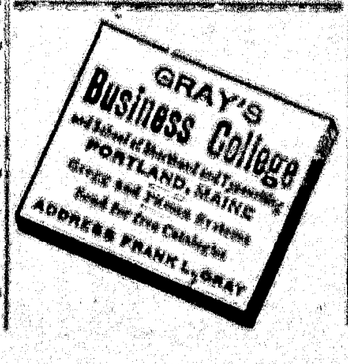
The common and well known grasshoppers have been very abundant as any one may determine by a short excursion in any meadow or pasture and they must have accounted for a large percentage in the growth of the grass and clover on which they feed. As these grasshoppers accumulate along roadsides and fencerows it is possible to kill immense numbers with a bran mash poison bait distributed in such places if it is impracticable to cover the whole field.

Aphids, thrips, froghoppers and plant bugs have also been plenty and wireworms have been reported from many places as troublesome in corn planted on sod land or land recently in grass.

From the nature of their work, the different habits of the various species and the extent of the area covered it is hardly possible to use any direct application of Insecticides on a profitable basis unless it be the poisoned baits for grasshoppers. However, much may be accomplished for all fields open to cultivation by a judicious rotation of crops. The worst meadow pests, such as wireworms, white grubs, grasshoppers, cutworms, sodworms, also become serious pests in corn or other crops planted on land which has been for many years in grass so it is desirable to plow as early as possible after the hay crop is harvested in order to starve out as fully as possible the insect pests that are present.

The foregoing account and recommendations are based upon the work of Professor Herbert Osborn of the Ohio State University who, because of his acquaintance with meadow insect conditions in various parts of the country, is particularly fitted to speak with authority upon this subject. For this reason he has been asked on several occasions to study the situation in Maine and will later publish another bulletin in other meadow insects in addition to those he has previously submitted as Consulting Entomologist on the Summer Staff of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.



NEW LIST OF WHEAT FLO"R SUBSTITUTES IS ANNOUNCED

Retailers May Sell on Basis of One Pound Substitutes to Four Pounds Wheat Flour.



Orono, Maine, September — Whole rice, rolled oats, corn starch, hominy, and corn grits can no longer be sold as substitutes for wheat flour, according to a statement given out by the Food Administration in reply to inquiries from grocers.

A new list of substitutes was announced when the new flour saving rules went into effect September 1st. Following is the official list as announced by the Maine Division of the Food Administration:

Barley flour, corn meal, corn flour, kaffir flour, milo flour, feterita flour, feterita meal, rice flour, oat flour peanut flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, bean flour and buckwheat flour.

Retailers may sell any of these substitutes with standard wheat flour on the basis of one pound of substitute to four pounds of wheat flour. Retailers are required to keep barley flour, corn flour, and corn meal in stock to sell as substitutes so the consumer may have them for mixture in making Victory Bread. Householders are asked to use all the substitutes in making bread. Corn meal used in making corn bread should be purchased separately according to the voluntary conservation plan.

Rye flour also may be sold as a substitute with wheat flour on the basis of two pounds of rye flour and three pounds of wheat flour. Whole wheat and graham flour containing at least 95 per cent of the wheat berry may be sold without substitutes.

ITS FUTURE VALUE.

The value of conservation in the home reaches far beyond the present war crisis. Its effect on American housekeeping will be felt for at least a generation to come.

Keeping house has been exalted to a profession. The purchase and preparation of food in the family kitchen not only has become worthy of, but demands thought and training. Mothers are seeing to it that their daughters shall learn how to market and cook with intelligence and economy.

VICTORY MIXED FLOURS.

The new Victory Mixed Flours will be of four kinds; mixed wheat and barley flour, mixed wheat and corn flour, mixed wheat, barley and corn flour and mixed wheat and rye flour. Mixed wheat and barley flour will be in the proportion of one pound of barley flour to four pounds of wheat flour; mixed wheat and corn flour will be in the proportion of one pound of corn flour and four pounds of wheat flour; mixed wheat, barley and corn flour in the proportion of one pound of corn flour and one pound of barley flour to eight pounds of wheat flour, and mixed wheat flour in the proportion of not less than two pounds of rye flour with three pounds of wheat flour.

These flours will be labelled with the contents and must not be sold at more than the standard wheat flour. When buying the mixed flours or whole wheat or graham flour containing 95 per cent of the wheat berry, no wheat substitutes need be bought.

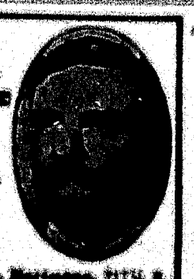
The rules limiting the sales by retailers of wheat flour to an eighth of a barrel in cities and a quarter of a barrel in sparsely settled districts have been rescinded and the previous rule limiting millers, retailers and bakers to thirty days' supply of flour is changed to permit a sixty days' supply.

Regulations provide that a dealer may not sell wheat flour and wheat flour substitutes to any person in excess of his reasonable requirements for a period of sixty days without the consent of an official of the Food Administration.

THE THING WE ARE FIGHTING.

The statement was made recently by a German born woman having two sons and seven nephews in the United States Army. It shows how first-hand knowledge of the workings of the German military party wheis the appreciation of American ideals. She says, "I am German born. My father and his fathers before him for centuries lived in Prussia and worked hard all their lives. Not one of them ever came to own enough Prussian soil to fill a tin can. When we were grown my father came with us to America. Every one of his four boys has worked just as hard as their forefathers worked in Prussia, but every one of them has become rich because he worked in a country where a free man has some chance. I have two sons and seven nephews in the Army. One of my boys is in France. We know what these Prussian military autocrats want to do in the world, and we are glad to fight hard to prevent it."

By Twelve Bottles of PERUNA



Created Human Vitalizer

"Peruna, the system of 1867 [illegible]

I Was Entirely Cured

Mr. Wm. A. Hartmann, RFD 3, Sacred Hr., Hartman, Oklahoma, [illegible] Send his Letter.

Liquid or Tablet Form

THE UNDESIRABLE

By MILDRED WHITE.

All day long, it seemed, she sat in the low wicker chair, far back in the garden, humming over a book in her lap, or gazing, arms clasped above her head, into the distance. Her white frock showed daintily amid the green and her high-heeled slippers idly tapped the grass.

The new curate sighed as the picture daily met his sight; no doubt the neighbors were right. Accustomed as he was becoming to their village gossip, he was forced to admit in this case some justification. For indoors the elder sister labored, as the women said, from morning till night. Not only was the great old house to be kept clean and provided, but there was the added duty of the querulous invalid grandmother. It was this grandmother who had taken her daughter's orphaned children to raise, Mary and Martha, they were named, and the naming appeared to grow more fitting, as years passed.

Mollie, they caressingly called the younger sister in her golden haired childhood, and Mollie she remained, but Martha was never anything but Martha.

While Martha accepted naturally the duties at hand, glowing reports came to them in the country town of Mollie's progress at school. Her achievement was their ruling joy.

"To sit," as the neighbors sneered, "in the garden while Martha slaved."

"Seems as if Mary there might help you some," one of these said to Martha. But the elder sister regarded her sympathizer coldly, and turned away.

"Don't seem fair for Martha to have to do all the work while you lounge here in the garden," another sharply reproved the vision in white.

So the mothers warned their marriageable sons, "Keep away from that girl," they said, "she's heartless and she's useless," so they kept away, with the exception of the curate, who had been prevailed upon to 'talk to her.'

"Some one's got to wake the girl up," the anxious ones insisted.

The young minister was baffled. The accusations appeared to be true. Martha, wan, and warm from her kitchen, led him to the invalid's bedside, Mollie, cool and bending over her book, welcomed him in the garden.

His commendation was silently received by Martha, while his tactful remonstrance was met with apparent smiling indifference, by the younger sister.

The curate was obliged to content himself with frequent calls in the pursuance of pastoral duty. And it was after one of these lengthy calls that he awoke to the alarming realization that his sympathies and interest had inexplicably gone over to the one undesirable.

Distressed, he recalled the fact that not more than ten minutes of his stay had been spent indoors, and that his lasting impression had been the blueness of Mollie's eyes. Filled with contrition, he decided to spend the entire time of his next visit with Martha, and to renew the offer of his services in any way that might be helpful to her. It was difficult to pass the low wicker chair among the flowers. More difficult to respond to Mollie's wave of greeting, with a bow bespeaking disapproval.

The curate accomplished both, much to his own dissatisfaction. But in Martha's patient face was an expression as of subdued happiness. She smiled with a resemblance to Mollie's radiating smile as he led the way to the sick room. Grandmother put out her hand warmly, the querulousness seemed to have disappeared.

"You have been so kind to us," she said. "The assurance of your sympathy was comforting through our anxiety, but now all will be different. Shall we tell him, Martha?" And Martha leaned eagerly forward.

"This has always been grandmother's home," she said, but there was a mortgage, and we feared lately that it would have to be taken from us. The fear, and thought of change, I think, helped to make grandmother ill, and her savings were almost gone. I could not leave her to earn money you see, and we really did not know what to do. Any situation Mollie might have been able to find away from home could not more than have cared for herself, but—" Martha went to the window looking toward the white-clad girl in the garden—"she was so sure of herself, was Mollie, so bright and brave, we caught her courage.

"'Just wait,' she would tell us as she went out beneath the trees in the morning, 'Patience my dears, and you shall see.' There with her drawing board upon her knees she labored, catching the shade of a butterfly on wing, or the shadows of a tree's foliage, for her children's 'Fairyland pictures.' And they have been accepted as Mollie knew they would! You will see them in the magazines, the children will be wild over the picture-play things, and Mollie—" Martha laughed shakily. "Well, there will be more than enough money to pay off the mortgage," she said.

The minister grasped her hands. "I have to make amends," he said quickly, and strode out across the garden. The girl in white was examining a bright colored sketch. She looked up as the curate advanced, and his intended words forsook him.

"Your eyes are blue," is what he really said. But Mollie motioned him to a seat at her side, and into the blue eyes came a light of understanding.

(Copyright, 1918, by Western Newspaper Union.)

FARM STOCK

DEHORNING CATTLE IS EASY

Operation Is Simple and Not Difficult When Performed on Calves Four to Ten Days Old.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dehorning cattle is almost universally practiced by stockmen who raise high-grade steers. Cattle without horns are easier to handle, have an equal chance at the feed trough when placed in the feed lots, are less dangerous to attendants, and are more uniform in appearance. Also, they cannot gore one another in the feed lot or in transit to market, which causes greater shrinkage in weight, injures the skin for commercial purposes, and leaves the flesh in a bruised condition, thus detracting from its value.

While there are many cruel ways of performing this operation, one of the simplest and easiest methods is to use caustic, either soda or potash, on the



Cow in Dehorning Crate Ready for Operation.

undeveloped horns of the calves. To obtain the best results, the caustic should be applied when the calf is from four to ten days old. Clip the hair from around the knobs where the horns are developing. With a slightly moistened stick of caustic, rub each horn alternately three or four times, allowing it to dry each time before applying the next. Extreme care should be taken not to have the stick so wet that the solution from it will run down the side of the calf's head. To prevent the spread of the caustic, which will cause sores on the skin, apply vaseline around the edge where the hair has been clipped.

For older cattle, where the horns have developed, either saws or clippers should be used. It is best to use the clipper on the young animals when the horns are still soft and tender, but with older animals which have hard, brittle horns the saw should be used. While the operation can be performed with clippers quicker and with less pain, this instrument is liable to crush the bone in older animals, causing a wound that heals very slowly.

Cattle should never be dehorned during warm weather, spring being the best time to perform the operation. If delayed too long in the season, the wound may become infested with screw worms, and flies are very annoying. Either coal tar or pine tar applied to the wound will prevent fly injury. If screw worms appear in spite of all precautions, they may be removed by saturating a piece of absorbent cotton in chloroform and inserting it into the wound, or by pouring gasoline into the horn cavities. This kills the worms, which should then be removed with a pair of forceps.

In order to make a clean cut and avoid trouble in performing the operation, the animal's head should be clapped or held in a firm position. For this purpose dehorning chutes, the front of which consists of two strong pieces which can be closed firmly on either side of the cow's neck, are very convenient.

COMFORTABLE PEN FOR HOGS

Always Provide Dry Sleeping Quarters With Small Air Space Above Nest —Give Exercise.

Always give the pigs a dry place in which to sleep. Do not allow much air space above the nest. Give an opportunity for an abundance of exercise and a variety of feed. It is practicable to push them to popular market weights by the time they are seven months of age. The gains are made more cheaply before that time than it is possible to make them after that age.

PORK BEST FOR OUR TROOPS

Great Supplies of Bacon Must Be Transported to Boys in Khaki at Front in France.

Pork can be transported more readily and economically to troops in the field than can any other meat. Great supplies of bacon must go to the boys in khaki at the front. Unless a larger number of sows are bred, the amount of meat we will require next year will not be available.

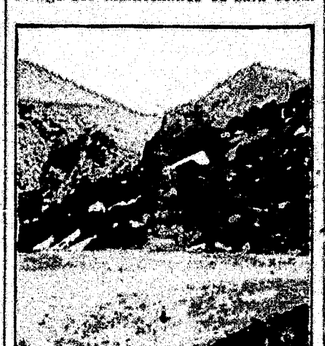
ROAD BUILDING

MAINTENANCE IS A BIG ITEM

New Hampshire Uses Patrolmen, Who Repair Every Little Hole as Soon as It Appears.

(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

There are two elements that should be figured in the cost of road construction. First, the cost of construction. Second, the cost of maintenance. It is the yearly average of these two that should always be considered when figuring the cost of a road. True it is, that roads may be constructed in such a manner as to need very little maintenance, but these roads are very expensive to build, and it is out of the question to contemplate them for the West. The other type of road is the road that costs a moderate sum to construct and then a yearly charge for maintenance of said road.



Good Road in Colorado.

The maintenance usually runs up to a considerable annual cost, and it is this maintenance that usually is neglected by county commissioners and road supervisors.

As good an illustration of road maintenance as I have been able to find is that practiced by New Hampshire. New Hampshire's roads are mainly graveled roads. Most of them are rightly constructed, the gravel being wet and rolled as it is placed upon the road, but in many places this is impossible on account of the expense and in these places the gravel is simply spread upon the road and left for the traffic to compact.

Many of these roads have to bear a fairly heavy traffic, especially during the summer months, most of which is automobile traffic, and the roads would soon be ruined were it not for the maintenance feature of New Hampshire's road system. This road maintenance is carried on by several hundred patrolmen. They are hired from the last of March until the first of December, and their work consists in patching every little rut and hole that appears, cleaning the ditches and culverts and in keeping the roads smooth.

Each patrolman has a section of road assigned him. He is required to furnish a one-horse wagon, a shovel, a rake and a light road drag. The road is smoothed by this drag after every rain, and if chuck holes start, fresh material is placed in them, tamped down and left for the traffic to compact.

These patrolmen are paid an average of $3.25 a day and the total cost of maintenance runs about $240 per mile per year. The total first cost of construction of these roads runs about $4,000 a mile.

DIRT ROADS ARE PREFERRED

Much of the Wear and Tear on Hard Road Can Be Avoided by Making Dirt Track on Each Side.

Dirt roads are the cheapest—and for a large part of the year the best—highways that can be built. Because we want to use our roads every day in the year we are willing to go to the expense of hard road building, but that is no reason for discarding the dirt roads entirely.

More than half the wear on the hard road can be avoided by making a good dirt track on each side. People will use the dirt road from preference when it is passable. The life of the hard road will be greatly lengthened, the cost of repairs reduced, and the needs of the road users better served by building this combination of hard and dirt roads.

Farmer's Profit Less.

Every inch of bad road—of fair-weather-only road—makes hauling that much more expensive; makes the farmer's profit that much less than it should be.

Increase Delivery Facilities.

Every foot of good road over which wagons and trucks travel increases delivery facilities.

Pull Over Roads.

Better pull your loads over a road than through it.

Horticultural Advice

ANNUAL PRUNING OF TREES

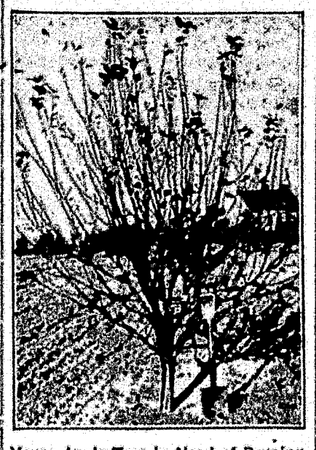
Work Should Be as Severe as Necessary to Induce Development of New Wood.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

As the fruit of the peach is borne on wood which grew the previous year, it is desirable to prune each season as soon as it is possible to determine to what extent, if any, the fruit buds have been damaged by freezing.

The annual pruning of peach trees should be done, but the extent of the pruning will be determined by the growth made by the trees the previous year and the extent to which the buds have been injured by cold during the winter.

The trees should be pruned as severely as is necessary to induce the development of new wood for next year's



Young Apple Tree in Need of Pruning.

fruiting. If 50 per cent of the fruit buds have been killed, the pruning should be much less severe than would be the case had no fruit buds been destroyed, as pruning is one of the means of thinning the crop on the trees. The pruning therefore is little or much in proportion to the percentage of fruit buds destroyed. Little wood should be cut away if 50 per cent or more of the fruit buds are destroyed and one-half of the previous season's growth cut away if no injury has been suffered by the fruit buds.

All dead wood should be cut out of raspberry and blackberry bushes.

Grape vines should be pruned. No fear need be felt if the vines bleed profusely, as no injury will be done.

SPRAY FOR POWDER MILDEW

Applications of Lime-Sulphur Effective Remedy for Serious Fungous Diseases.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Powdery mildew, the most serious fungous disease occurring on apples in the irrigated orchards of the Northwest and sometimes causing considerable damage in semiarid regions farther east and south, can be controlled by thorough spraying. Lime-sulphur diluted 1 to 50 is the spray to use.

A serious attack of this mildew often results in a crop reduction the following year of more than 50 per cent, and it also causes a dwarfing and a russeting of the fruit which greatly reduces its market value.

The first application of the spray should be made when the cluster buds have separated but before blossoms have opened; the second when most of the blossoms have fallen and before the calyx has closed. In the second application the lime-sulphur should be combined with the arsenate of lead used for codling moth. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that there are no harmful effects from such a combination of sprays and it is a great saving of time to make the two treatments in one application.

The treatment just described usually is sufficient to hold the disease in check, but in case of severe infection another spray may be necessary three or four weeks after the calyx spray and possibly still others at intervals of four weeks. In these later applications lime-sulphur cannot be used in these regions of intense sunlight without severe spray injury. Bordeaux is unsatisfactory as a substitute, for in the almost entire absence of summer rainfall it remains as a heavy coating on the fruit and prevents it from coloring properly. Experiments have shown that ammoniacal copper carbonate is a satisfactory substitute for lime-sulphur in these later applications, completing the control of the disease without harmful effects.

Powdery mildew attacks the buds, twigs, foliage, fruit and sometimes the blossoms of the apple. The affected leaves become somewhat curled and narrowed and have whitish felt-like appearance. The twig growth is checked and in some cases the twigs are killed. Fruit bud formation is partially prevented and such buds as form are of low vitality.

Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan
Facts and Figures

FAMOUS PLAYERS FOR LIBERTY LOAN FILMS

Stars of the opera, the theatrical world and the movies themselves are hard at work on patriotic plays to be used in motion picture houses of the country in connection with the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. Under the chairmanship of Adolph Zukor of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry the theatrical forces are being gathered together for the solid support of the United States and the boys "over there".

Mme. Alla Nazimova, Enrico Caruso, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, Elsie Ferguson, Marguerite Clark, John Barrymore, Billie Burke, Clara Kimball Young, George M. Cohan, and a host of others have taken advantage of the privilege extended them of giving their services in the making of pictures which shall carry a definite message for this country in her time of need.

Peter J. Schaeffer, president of the Motion Picture Exhibitors League of America, Sydney S. Cohen, president of the New York State Motion Picture Exhibitors League, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, Thomas H. Ince, and other organizations and persons connected with the production or distribution of motion pictures have pledged their full cooperation for the new loan.

The title presentation of all the pictures will be uniform and will bear the official imprint of the Treasury Department together with an inscription to the effect that the picture was made and distributed through the cooperation of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry.

The pictures will be booked to the exhibitors free of charge. It is planned to have each exhibitor run a different picture every day of the drive. The handling of the distribution is expected to be a comparatively simple matter as 3000 prints are to be in circulation.

As all of the negatives and one positive print of each picture must be in the hands of the committee by August 25, the motion picture industry may be said to be given over just now to the production of patriotic films, forming a solid phalanx behind the boys in the trenches and upholding the hands of the government in its prosecution of the war.

Douglas Fairbanks, William S. Hart, William Farnum, Dustin Farnum and many others already have completed their pictures. Upon request of William L. Sherill, president of the Sherman Amusement Corporation, that he write the story for the picture in which Jack Sherill is to be starred, Arthur Brisbane not only wrote the story but also a column editorial commending the plans of the Zukor committee.

In addition to separate pictures featuring Enid Bennet, Dorothy Dalton and Charles Ray, there will be a special picture by Thomas H. Ince in which the director will give his idea of the way to sell Liberty bonds.

Participation in this work by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew is especially noteworthy as Mr. Drew's son, S. Rankin Drew, was the first member of the motion picture industry to be killed in France in the service of his country. Mr. and Mrs. Drew are now appearing on the legitimate stage and wrote that they would be glad to make a picture but owing to the fact that they are not now connected with any producing organization had no studio to work in. The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation offered the use of either of its eastern studios and the Drews have promised to have their contributions ready on time. Willard Mack is making a 10000 foot picture starring Pauline Frederick. D. W. Griffith is personally directing the picture in which Lillian Gish is to appear.

TRANSPORTATION OF OUR TROOPS

"A transport miracle", Sir John Maclay, the British controller of shipping, calls the success with which the United States has moved, 1,500,000 American soldiers from their scattered camps on this side the Atlantic to the fighting areas across the seas. Although the seas have been beset by the enemy the loss of life in taking the men across has been almost infinitesimally small. This bit of American efficiency has not only surprised our enemies; we have surprised our friends and even ourselves.

And it isn't all due to the Navy. The railroads have had their share in the achievement. Director General McAdoo seems justified in his statement that while the development of the Railroad Administration requires time, progress has been made toward the goal.

And it isn't all due to the Navy and the railroads, either. It is the Liberty Bond purchasers who made it possible, and back of the purchasers the Liberty Bond. If the people respond to the Fighting Fourth as they did to the First, Second and Third, and there is every indication that they will, there is no telling what other miracles may be accomplished.

WHAT LIBERTY BONDS ARE

What are Liberty Bonds? Liberty Bonds are promises of the United States Government to pay money at a future date with interest; for example, a $50 Third Liberty 4¼% bond is a promise to pay the bearer $50 on Sept. 15, 1928, with interest in the meantime at 4¼%, i. e., $2.12 per year or $1.06 on every March 15 and September 15 until the bond is paid.

COST OF A SAILOR

The cost of the U. S. Navy per man per day during the first six months of the fiscal year 1918 varied from $.60 on the larger types of vessels to $.61 on the smaller types. A $50 Liberty Bond will keep a sailor for 102 days in the larger vessels and for 96 days on the smaller types.

BANKING POWER OF AMERICA

Total resources of the 7,688 national banks and 20,423 trust companies, state banks and savings banks of the United States aggregate over six billion dollars more than a year ago and are greater than in 1916 by nearly twice this sum. Resources of the national banks amount to $18,249,905,000 and the state institutions to $22,275,104,130 totaling $40,525,000,000. With the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan about to be launched these facts culled by The Analist assume a special significance to the American people.

Of the 7688 national banks in the United States New England has 405. Of the 20,423 state institutions she has 884. The national banks in New England have resources amounting to $1,319,351,000 and the state institutions to $3,295,100,024.

The recent establishment of the United States Council of State Banking Associations to provide an organization exclusively representative of banking institutions under state control has led to a study by The Analist of the relative resources of national and state banks and an inquiry into the distribution of banking institutions and banking power among the 48 states of the Union.

The tremendous increase in the banking resources of the United States becomes apparent when reference is made to the last annual report of the Controller of the Currency showing the estimated banking power of the country in June 1916 to have been $29,353,000,000, and in June 1917, $34,473,000,000.

The combined resources of the banks of six states, New York with $10,893,871,000; Pennsylvania $3,843,668,000; Massachusetts $2,381,243,000; Illinois, $2,566,547,000; Ohio, $1,876,466,000 and California, $1,770,128,000, aggregate $23,331,923,000 or approximately three-fifths of the total resources of all the banks in the country. The resources of banks in New York state are more than one-fourth of the total. In 16 of the 48 states the resources of the national institutions exceed those of state controlled banks. They are Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

The combined capital of the 20,423 banking institutions under state control amounts to $1,198,583,841, compared with $1,096,932,000, the combined capital of 7,688 national banks. The surplus of the state banks totals $1,217,070,794, compared with $803,143,000 for the national banks, and the undivided profits of the former class of institutions amount to $236,168,464, compared with $355,937,000 for the latter. The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the state institutions total $2,651,823,100 while the total of the same items for the national banks is $2,256,012,000. An analysis of these figures shows that, the average capital, surplus, and undivided profits of state institutions is $129,000 while the average for national banks is $293,000.

EXPENSES OF WAR

When it is realized that one 16-inch shell complete with explosives, packing, etc., costs nearly $1000 some idea can be formed of what even a slight encounter with the enemy costs in these days of modern warfare. The actual money involved in such an offensive as has recently been going on on the western front is almost too much for the average person to imagine. Too few stop to think about it. They are ready enough to shout for the brave boys who have held back nothing from their country's call but they do not always stop to think as they should that the shouts should have a strong foundation under them, a foundation of Liberty Bonds and Liberty Bonds and still more Liberty Bonds. Every dollar counts and every dollar that can be put into a bond does just so much toward winning the war. One dollar will buy an overseas cap; 50 cents will buy a pair of woolen gloves; 60 cents a summer undershirt and $2.10 a winter one. It takes $225 to buy an artillery (wheel) harness and $175,000 to provide one 16-inch gun to fire the $1000 shell.

COST OF SHIPS OF WAR

What is to be done with all the money that is being asked for on the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan? Pay for battleships, submarines and a thousand other things to be used by our boys on the land, on the sea, in the air and under the sea. To complete a single battleship now under construction requires $23,075,000 and a battle cruiser takes $24,900,000. A scout cruiser takes $7,220,000 and a destroyer $1,690,000. A coast submarine costs $850,000 and a sea-going submarine $1,430,000.

COST OF AMMUNITION

The ammunition in each torpedo fired from a ship in the present war costs from $5000 to $10,000. One pounder cartridge contains ammunition valued at $.72 while a six pounder cartridge has ammunition valued at $1.70. Ammunition in a 3-inch shell is valued at $3. That in a 4-inch shell is valued at $5, in a 5-inch shell at $12 and in a 6-inch shell at $18. It is a simple problem in mathematics to find how many torpedoes or shells can be filled with ammunition by a single Liberty Bond.

BUY A BOND.

By H. V. Neal, Everett, Mass.

Hark, a voice to you appealing,
Men of Freedom, Thought and Feeling,
Innocents implore you kneeling,
"Buy a Bond."

Hosts of Hell are Right defying,
Sparing not the sick or dying!
Broken hearts to you are crying,
"Buy a Bond."

For our boys who, in the fight
Stand for U.S., for God and Right,
Keep their home fires burning bright,
Buy a Bond.

In the name of Liberty,
Shine the love to make men free,
Help to win the Victory,
Buy a Bond!

WAR NEWS DIGEST

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

LISTENING-IN BY SIGNAL CORPS MEN

Remarkable Devices by Use of Which German Messages Are Captured.—Wires Far Away Tapped. Student Army Training Corps Plans Changed to Conform to Lowered Draft Age.—Soldiers Want Lemon Drops and Soluble Coffee

The listening in service of the signal corps of the army is one of its interesting activities. Information of the enemy and his movements is always of use, and sometimes of great importance.

The signal corps operates numerous listening stations close to or within the enemy's lines, at which, by means of devices recently perfected, it is able not only to intercept any radio messages but also to determine accurately the location of the radio instrument which transmits it. This information as to location is transmitted to the artillery, which proceeds to put the radio station out of business.

German telephone wires have been made to divulge their secrets, though such wires are well within German territory where it is impossible to tap their lines. This is accomplished by one of the most ingenious instruments that has been produced. By means of it our signal corps men can sit in his dugout on the front line with a receiver in his ear and hear any telephone message well within the enemy territory, even though several thousand lines may intervene between him and the nearest point to the telephone wires being used by the enemy.

The signal service of the army came into existence with development of the telegraph during the Civil war, and was expanded greatly in the Spanish American war. It was then a mounted organization, mobile as cavalry, and used largely to serve the needs of the cavalry. It developed practically a perfect system for open warfare.

A new system had to be originated for trench warfare and experts began the study of this problem and the use of telephone and telegraph lines and the radio as soon as the present war started. Signal corps men were among the first units sent to France after the United States entered the war. The French system of signalling has been adopted in part, but with many purely American innovations. The whole fighting area within ten miles of the front lines is a mass of lines of information. There is the wire out, or telegraph and telephone, the radio, the visual, or searchlight and fireworks, and the messenger, runners and motorcyclists.

Plans for the student army training corps have been changed by the war department to conform to the lowered draft ages. The war department will utilize the plant, equipment and organization of the colleges to maintain a reservoir of officer material for training as officers and technical experts from which it will be possible to meet the enlarged needs of the various branches of the service.

The length of time during which men will be trained in the colleges will depend on the needs of the service. As fast as one group of trained men is drawn from the colleges into the service their places will be taken by a new quota obtained by voluntary induction or through the draft. In this way the educational facilities of the country will be used to maintain a constant supply of men who are trained to meet the needs of the army.

Under the regulations selected young men who are physically fit for military service, who are eighteen years of age or over, and who have had a grammar school education may be inducted as volunteers into the army and enter upon a course of special training. Those who have had only a grammar school education will enter ordinarily special training detachments to be trained along mechanical lines of military training. Those who prove in the course of their mechanical training that they are of finer material may be transferred to a unit in one of the colleges to be prepared to enter a central officers' training camp.

Young men who have had a high school education will be allowed to enter the college for more advanced training as officers and as technical experts of various kinds, according to their experience and aptitude. Those who show promise under this training will be kept in college until qualified to enter an officers' training camp or be sent directly into the service as technical experts; those who do not show promise under the training will be sent either to noncommissioned officers' schools, to the nearest depot brigade or to detachments where they are trained according to their technical or mechanical abilities.

Do not use galvanized utensils to mix or preserve fruits, says department of agriculture experts. Some of the zinc with which the utensils are galvanized may be changed to salts of zinc, which will give the product an acrid and astringent taste and render it unsuitable for human use.

Mexican laborers in Texas have developed the taste for cottage cheese. Government experts have taught them how to make it. The result is a saving in meat.

Lemon drops and coffee are popular with the army. There is such a demand for lemon drops that the quartermasters corps is having difficulty in obtaining the desired quantity and quality. About 200,000 pounds of lemon drops are used each month at the present time, or about 17 per cent of the amount of candy furnished the army.

The lemon drops being supplied the army are made of pure granulated sugar and flavored with an emulsion made from the rind of the lemon. The extra sour lemon drop is the favorite with the soldiers. It has the thirst quenching quality of lemonade. The formula was prepared specially, and is being followed by the candy manufacturers supplying the army.

The entire output of all factories in the United States making soluble coffee is being purchased by the quartermasters corps for the army, but it is not sufficient to meet the demand; new companies are being organized and large capital is being expended to insure a largely increased output.

Soluble coffee is used in the front line trenches, where it is not possible always to have hot water because it cannot be brought up from the rear and fire to heat water causes smoke which invites the fire of the enemy. The men can make good coffee from the cold water which they carry in their canteens.

Increasing needs of the military forces for woolens has brought an order from the woolens section of the war industries board stopping the manufacture of woolen or worsted hand knitting yarns, and calling for reports as to stock held by the manufacturers, and wholesale and retail merchants.

The Red Cross is buying up these stocks at a nominal profit to the holders for use in its war work. A much greater supply is required, and the Red Cross will take up stocks of yarn suitable in quality and quantity as rapidly as they are offered.

Large manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers reported their stocks on hand promptly, but many small merchants throughout the country have failed to report to the woolens section, and reports have been received they are continuing to sell to their customers. The war industries board has no desire to penalize those who have reported their stocks of yarn for the benefit of those who have not so reported, and asks for immediate replies from those who hold unreported stocks of hand knitting yarns and compliance with the original order of the board. The yarns affected include both woolen and worsted in fabrics, khaki, natural and natural gray colors with the counts, make, quality and cost price. Reports should be made on lots down to 50 pounds.

The United States has vast known sulphur deposits guaranteeing an abundant supply for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other necessary war materials for the successful prosecution of the war.

Two great plants are now turning out most of the sulphur needed. One is in Louisiana and the other in Texas. There are two other known deposits which can be opened up quickly in case of necessity. Preliminary work on one of these is under progress to meet any unexpected emergency, such as destruction or damage by hurricane as occurred recently at the Louisiana plant.

Sulphur is melted in the ground by steam and hot water and forced to the surface through wells where the molten sulphur solidifies on exposure to the air. The sulphur deposit underlies a bed of quicksand through which it is impossible to drive shafts and mine in the ordinary way. The development of this project is one of the interesting mechanical achievements of the past decade, and the United States is now by far the greatest producer of sulphur.

Colonel Churchill, chief of the military intelligence branch of the general staff, warns American editors against publication, as authentic and reliable, of statements in letters from American prisoners in German camps of the ex-cellence of the food and general treatment of the prisoners.

An officer of the military intelligence branch, who spent ten years of the war in Germany reports that there are certain rules laid down by the German military authorities for all prisoners in letter writing. The price they pay for the transmission of their letters is that they must state that they are well treated, that the food is good and that they are contented. The letters of the prisoners are carefully removed at the prison camp and any statements made contrary to the rules laid down for letter writing simply means destruction of the letter.

It is concluded, therefore, that any information coming from American prisoners in Germany is absolutely unreliable and should not be published in American newspapers or magazines as in any way authentic. A few letters from apparently contented American prisoners in camps have made their appearance already in American newspapers.

The ordnance department is making a campaign to obtain large quantities of walnut lumber which is required for the manufacture of aircraft propeller blades and for gun stocks. Owners of walnut trees are asked to put their property at the disposal of the government to help win the war.

Men and women will have fewer varieties in shape and colors of fur and felt hats from which to make selections this fall and next spring. The government has ordered conservation of material.

RED CROSS

Continued from page 1.

citizens of the population. After all, we remain calm and confident of victory."

A recent Brussels advertisement says: "I will give up to 125 francs ($25) for new or worn bedsheets." There is an immediate need for every sort of garments, blankets, sheets and shoes.

The very wonderful results of the clothing campaign of last March assisted in helping to meet the demands, but when we realize that there are ten million inhabitants in the occupied regions, most of them must look to the outside world for protection against the rigors of winter, it is seen that we cannot send too much. As long as the war lasts, Belgium and occupied France must depend chiefly on America for aid. To insure the steady supply of garments which are so much needed, we appeal again to the generosity of the American public to give and give largely.

The Kind of Garments Needed

Every kind of garment, for all ages and both sexes, is urgently needed. In addition, piece goods—light, warm canton flannel and other kinds of cloth from which to make garments for newborn babies, ticking, sheeting, and blankets, woolen goods of any kind—and shoes of every size are asked for. Scrap leather is needed for repairing footwear.

Since the clothes will be subjected to the hardest kind of wear, only garments made of strong and durable materials should be sent. It is useless to offer to any afflicted population garments of flimsy material or gaudy colorings. Make the gifts practical.

Garments need not be in perfect condition. A hundred thousand destitute women in the occupied regions are eager to earn a small livelihood by repairing gift clothing and making new garments adapted to needs with which they are familiar.

GARMENTS NEEDED

Men's Wear

Shirts (preferably of light colored flannels), undershirts, underdrawers, trousers, coats, work suits (overalls), suits (3 piece), shoes, overcoats, jerseys, sweater-vests, socks (sizes 10½ and 11).

Women's Wear

Skirts, drawers, corset slips, petti coats, blouses, shirts, overcoats, suits (2 piece), pinafores, shoes, cloth hats, knitted caps, stockings (sizes 7 and 8).

Boy's Wear

Shirts, union suits, undershirts, trousers, coats, suits, shoes, overcoats, jerseys, socks (sizes 1 to 9).

Girls' Wear

Dresses, skirts, overcoats, night dresses, drawers, stockings (sizes 1-6), undergarments, petticoats, suits (2 piece), blouses, shoes.

Boys' and Girls' Wear

Hooded caps, pinafores, woolen union suits.

Infant's Wear

Swan-skin swaddling clothes, cradle chemises, bodices, cradle dresses, sweaters, bonnets, bibs, skokerchiefs, diapers, shoes, baby dresses, hooded cloaks, jackets, shawls, socks.

Miscellaneous

Bed ticks, bed sheets, pillow cases, blankets, mufflers.

Woolen goods of any kind whatsoever are acceptable; soft hats and caps for all ages, and sweaters of any kind and size.

Men's shirts and pajamas, no warn or shrunken as no longer to be serviceable are particularly welcome, since the material can be utilized for making children's garments.

DO NOT SEND

Garments of flimsy material or gaudy coloring, ball dresses, high heeled slippers, etc.

Stiff hats either men's or women's straw, dress or derby.

Anything containing rubber, rain coats, rubber boots, etc. Note: Rubber heels can easily be removed from shoes.

Books, toys, soap, toilet articles.

Notes or communications of any sort or description must positively not be sent.

An imperturbable demeanor comes from perfect patience. Quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened, but go on in fortune or misfortune at their own private pace, like a clock during a thunder storm.—R. L. Stevenson.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington

By J. E. Jones

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BOOKKEEPING

Just what the Government will do with the telephone companies now that they have acquired public control, has not developed. The Saturday Evening Post comments that the "recent act of Congress which put them under government operation was a snap judgment taken under the exigencies of war." The Post is in doubt as to whether the public administration can achieve the "good faith" which "requires the Government to manage them without prejudice to the plan of private ownership and operation—to which they should be restored the moment the war ends." Such a result will have to pay due respect to systems of accounting. We now find that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is running a business in which they extend credit to millions of citizens, and the results are highly satisfactory. Whether the Post-office Department that does a strictly cash business and never is able to give more than a general guess as to the rest of operation, profit or loss, in any region of the country, will be able to make material changes in telephone operation throughout the nation, and at the same time tell definitely, as has been done under private ownership, just what the balance sheet shows in every unit of operation, remains to be seen.

The Interstate Commerce Commission prescribes explicit methods of accounting for the railroads and other institutions coming under its direction. Whether the Government will be able to keep books that will show every detail of operation in as clear a manner as has been done under private control, while it is "scrambling" and unscrambling railroads and wire lines, is bound to become an interesting feature of forthcoming developments.

"MAKING THE WORLD SAFE"

One of the interesting men of the war is Samuel Gompers, who has always been a fighter, but who has developed into a sort of generalissimo of labor during these last four years. Gompers is 100 per cent American, but as a labor leader his pathway has not always been a smooth one, and it will be remembered that President Wilson made a trip to Buffalo last year to address the American Federation of Labor, and incidentally to put his emphatic approval upon Mr. Gompers at a time when it looked as though the opposition to him might triumph. Gompers thinks there is a greater tug-o'-war between employers and employees in war times than in the ante-bellum days of peace. Gompers' creed is that the laborers should have a little the best of the argument at every stage of the proceedings.

No one person has done so much to bring about the recognition of labor unions by the Government as Gompers. In the arrangements now being carried on from Washington, organized labor is supreme in the affairs of industry. Gompers thinks this is just as it should be, and with the prestige that he has attained, and the satisfaction that he feels over domestic conditions, the doughty old warrior has packed his satchel and started off for Europe, taking with him some of the strongest-lunged trumpters in the unionized labor world. Mr. Gompers is doing his part to make the world safe for Democracy, and for labor unions as well.

TROUBLES IN THE FIVE CENT STORE

One of the principal five and ten cent store managers in Washington warns that "it is about time to tie the crepe on the five cent piece of our forefathers, since you can no longer buy a good five cent cigar, a package of cigarettes, a full grown orange, or a roll of lifesaver candies with it, while the number of articles sold for the coin in the stores with the red fronts are becoming fewer in number." The same authority declares that the five-cent piece has shriveled until it actually represents about one half the purchasing power that it had in the days when Woolworth, Kresge, McCrory, et al, discovered their recipes for getting rich.

Clerks wages in the five and ten cent stores have advanced from fifty to one hundred per cent. The different elements surrounding the kind of merchandising are of a good deal of interest at the present time, when the druggist has nothing left on his shelves that sells for five cents, and when the grocer refuses to cut off enough cheese to bait a mouse trap for less than a ten cent coin. The nickle is struggling hard to maintain its ancient respectability in the commercial world, but as it lost out in the jitney experiment so is it losing out in all lines of trade and industry. The Woolworth stores are adhering to their time-honored policy of handling only five and ten cent articles of merchandise, but in doing this cloth off the bolt that formerly sold by the yard is now displayed at "ten cents for a quarter yard." Writing paper in bulk and in packages remains in the five cent zone, but shrinkage in quantity and deterioration in quality foreboded that the commodity will move into the ten cent class. The Kresge and McCrory establishments are deserting five and ten cent standards, and innumerable articles have been advanced by them to fifteen, twenty and twenty-five cents, and even higher. Tinware and earthenware, for instance, that has permanently parted company with the Woolworth stores since it can no longer be sold within their price limits, remains on the shelves and counters of the "independents," but at the advanced figures.

The cake of soap on the five cent counter is getting so small that one will be compelled to look for it with a spy glass before long; five cent towels have moved up in the world and nothing less than a ten cent piece accomplishes their removal from a store of the five-and-teners. The five cent package of needles is no more, and the girl at the counter tells you that "imported goods like them that comes over here from England and France can't be sold no more for less than ten cents, and you're mighty lucky to get 'em so cheap." Handkerchiefs are not imported, but they have kissed the five cent counter a permanent good-bye, and now disport themselves among ten cent goods. The five cent counter pins that never were any good at any price, have shown an ambition to improve their status in society, and they have started to climb the price ladder, with the result that they have already changed their relations with the purchasing power of the nickel. Safety pins have much the same record, and instead of two cards for a nickel they are now exactly double that price. Glassware has had a distinct "break" with the winsome nickel, and the best you can do in that line is to buy three tumblers for a dime. The glass dishes that formerly sold at five cents have all moved over onto the ten cent counters. Parawas, used in preserving, has jumped from the five cent to the ten cent piece; and candles are renewing heir youth and are now five cents apiece and going up. Fruit jars that were formerly five cents have advanced to ten cents. Safety matches that formerly sold at five cents per dozen boxes are now on the counter across the aisle marked up "eight boxes for a dime," and coat hangers have advanced a clear one hundred per cent, so that good ones are no longer obtained for less than a dime.

The conditions as pictured in Washington are found to obtain in all parts of the country; and they are significant in showing the constantly diminishing power of the time-honored nickel.

READY MONEY

The President furnished a million dollars from his special defence fund to combat forest fires in the west and northwest. On another occasion where several millions were wanted to buy a big building property in Washington the President furnished the fund, even though Congress had previously turned down an appropriation for the purpose. And still people will insist that there is "red tape" in Washington.

RUMFORD POINT

Mrs. Yetten is visiting friends in Dixfield.

Mrs. Weth of St. Louis is visiting her brother, R. E. Knight.

W. S. Martin of South Paris was in town, Sunday.

Frank Martin is on the gain.

H. G. Elliott has got settled in his new house.

George Muse and wife visited Will Otis and family in Bridgton last week.

MORE SUGAR FOR CANNING

Announcement was made recently that 1,564,000 pounds of sugar will be available for home canning in the State of Maine during the month of September. This amount of sugar is in addition to the regular allotment of two pounds per person for household consumption and should be in the hands of the retailers this week.

"The retailers are our agents in the distribution of sugar and are expected to sell home canning sugar for home canning purposes," says the Sugar Division of the Food Administration. "Those families in the State who used sugar for canning and preserving purposes and have not been able to obtain sugar for this purpose, should be able to get the sugar they need up to 25 pounds by signing a Home Canning and Preserving Certificate, obtainable at any retail store handling sugar and an additional allotment by obtaining an order for extra sugar from the nearest Local Food Administration Representative.

"Those who have already obtained sugar on a Home Canning and Preserving Certificate and who have a legitimate need for additional sugar, may likewise receive an additional allotment through the sanction of their nearest Local Food Administration Representative.

"Retailers who find themselves short of Home Canning and Preserving Certificates should write this office for a supply or apply for some through their Local Food Administrator.

"The public should be fair in obtaining Home Canning sugar and not seek to obtain more sugar than they can legitimately use for this purpose. Householders pledge themselves to this action when they sign the Home Canning and Preserving Certificate. They should give preference to those families who have a serious need for canning sugar and who have as yet been unable to obtain this commodity.

"We are at war and should remember that any act of ours which blocks an equitable distribution or retards maximum canning with a minimum amount of sugar, tends to lighten the burden of the Kaiser."

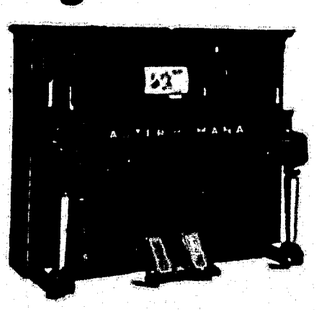
OUR INDIVIDUAL PART

Some observers think that the most characteristic thing about the American soldiers in France, something which astounds the enemy and excites the admiration of our allies, is the capacity of the American soldiers to do individual thinking and fighting. The German fights successfully only in mass formation, in organized bodies, while every American soldier has an initiative and independence of action which gives him remarkable efficiency in open fighting. They are not senseless cogs, but each is an individual working unit in a great fighting machine.

Every American at home should feel an individual responsibility and do his or her individual part in winning the war. There is not an American citizen who can not help win the war. The Fourth Liberty Loan drive, which begins September 28, offers a great opportunity for concerted action and for individual action, and the loan will be a tremendous success if each American will do his or her individual part as each American soldier in France does his part. Our soldiers deserve such support from the people at home.

Liberty Bonds or German bondage.

Buy It Now



When you are convinced that a certain investment will pay you certain, large dividends, and the opportunity is presented for you to make that investment Now—Why wait?

The Playerpiano will certainly prove a good investment for you and for your family; it will certainly pay you large dividends of pleasure, of satisfaction, of enjoyment and of good cheer all the rest of your life. Why wait?

The Playerpiano itself is so handsome, is such good value, the tone is so full and sweet, that taken all in all it is the opportunity of your lifetime to get all you want in music, just as you want it.

Come in and see the instrument. Test it any way you choose. Have your musical friends try it for tone, for touch, for shading, and then see how all the world of music unrolls before you as the Playerpiano as a player opens avenues of expression, of technique, that you have longed for but never hoped to enjoy. Don't wait—Come in Now.

Pianos Playerpianos Organs

New Music Rolls every month for the Playerpiano.

W. J. Wheeler & Co.

South Paris Maine

VOLUME XXIV—NUMB

ANDOVER FAI

Large Crowd and Fine

Wednesday, Sept. 18, was day of the Andover fair. Be everything was in readiness, ing was cool and cloudy. The large crowd of people from sur towns who enjoyed the attract exhibits together with the baked bean and oyster dinner the Congregational Ladies' Aid

The exhibits were varied. T included registered thoroughb stein cows owned by Y. A. and Roger Thurston. Eight Durham oxen and steers exhi Ray Thurston. Some fine Durha by S. F. and G. W. Abbott a Hereford cattle exhibited by brick Brothers of Farmers' H a fine showing. Beautiful fan was shown in the exhibition also cooking, butter, jellies a pice canned fruits were shown.

The Girls' Canning Club u direction of Mrs. Chas. Bartl a fine exhibition. More than a cans were shown. Some nice fruit was exhibited. Chas. E. M. Bailey and Mrs. Evelyn had good collections. Jesse E Damon, Walter Bailey, Ralph had good exhibits of farm crop Martin, Rumford Point, showed did trace of sweet corn.

The ball game Wednesday tween the Andover High sch Rumford High school and resu the score of 7 to 2 in favor of A

In the Boys' and Girls' Club, Tressa Milton won first $3.00. She had 15 varieties; Bodwell received second prize o Margaret Learned received thi of $1.00. The other exhibitors awards of 15c and 25c.

The midway had many attr Peter Morrell from Rumford coffee and frankfurts. Chas. Ho selling notions and soft drinks. Isaacson from Norway sold and men's furnishings. Frank sold fruit. There was also the Wonders, six calves born at on

The rain began to fall at 2 the races were called off till Th Thursday was an ideal day an 1400 tickets were sold at the ga Congregational Society furnishe ious dinners of oysters and bake each day.

The grand ball was held Wed evening in the town hall and company was present. Shaw's tra from Norway furnished ex music. The Agricultural Societ nished an excellent oyster and supper. The Society also had ball Thursday evening with a f tendance.

The officers of the Society are dent, Y. A. Thurston; 1st Vice dent, R. B. Stratton, Rumford; 2n President, C. T. Poor; Secretary Talbot; Treasurer, Mathias Moo

PREMIUM LIST

Stock

Herd, Grade Hereford: Ph Bros., 1st; thoroughbred Durham, and S. F. Abbott, 1st; thorou Durham bull, Ray Thurston, 1st Durham, cow 3 years old, cow 2 old, G. W. and S. F. Abbott, year old heifer, Durham, calf bul Thurston, 1st; thoroughbred He (registered) cow, Roger Thurston Y. A. Thurston, 2nd. Holstein (registered), Y. A. Thurston, 1st roughbred Guernsey, 2 years old, French, 1st; 1 year old, Fred F 1st.

Hereford bull, 2 years old, Phi Bros., 2nd; N. S. Godwin, Newry Hereford cow, thoroughbred, N. S win, 2nd; 2 year old, N. S. Go 1st and 2nd; 1 year old, N. S. Go 1st; calf heifer, N. S. Godwin, 1s

Grades: Cow, 4 years old for cow: Ray Thurston, 1st, 2nd; 3 old, Ray Thurston, 1st; 1 year Philbrick Bros., 1st, 2nd, 3rd; calf Thurston, 1st, 2nd, 3rd; bull calf, Brick Bros., 1st, 2nd.

Dairy cow, Guernsey, Marshall and, 1st; 3 year old Holstein, Wm. ton, 2nd; 2 year old Holstein, Wm. ton, 1st; calf, Marshall Howard, 1 year old grade Guernsey, George T on, 1st.

Town team steers, Ray Thurston 2nd; 3 year old steers, 2 year old s Ray Thurston, 1st; Roger Milton, 3 year old, Ray Thurston, 1st; S Godwin, 2nd; Ray Thurston, calves, Ray Thurston, 1st.

Matched cattle: oxen, Philbrick 1st; 3 year old, Roger Milton, 1st; Thurston, 2nd; 1 year old, Ray T ton, 1st; Irving Akers, 2nd; Phil Bros., 3rd.

SHEEP

Flock sheep, Oxford Downs, Thurston, 1st. Flock lambs, Fred